# The New-York Times.

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## CONGRESS.

### REFUNDING OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

AN ENROLLED BILL TAMPERED WITH—A COMMA THAT COST THE GOVERNMENT $2,000,000.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House passed the Kasson bill relative to the refunding of duties, the substance of which has already been stated in these dispatches. During the debate reference was made to the reversal of the decision in the matter of the duty upon tropical fruits. The history of this decision, and the ground upon which it is based, is a very remarkble chapter in legislation. Congress adopted the report of the Conference Committee which placed certain articles upon the free list, in which these words were found: "Fruit-plants, tropical and otherwise." These words appear in this form: "Fruit-plants," being united by a hyphen in the *Congressional Globe*, in all the newspapers of the day, and in the five official editions of the laws printed by authority of Congress. They also appear in the official legal editions printed by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, from the original enrolled bills at the State Department. The importers understood this to be the law, and that fruit was not embraced therein. Soon after the passage of the law the inquiry was presented to the department relative to the duty on fruits, whether they were on the free list. The Secretary of the Treasury then ruled that fruits were not on the free list, and must pay duty. Under this ruling duties were paid upon tropical fruits amounting to about $2,000,000. Some months afterward some New-York lawyers presented a case to the Secretary of the Treasury claiming that tropical fruits were on the free list, and that the original enrolled law at the State Department would show this. The enrolled law, being produced, reads as follows: "Fruits, plants, tropical and otherwise, &c.," with a comma instead of a hyphen after fruits. The inference is, and such a charge is directly made, that the "s" was fraudulently added to the word fruits and the comma inserted, after the bill was enrolled and the official laws printed. Upon the reading of the official enrolled copy the Secretary based his recent decision, and directed the refunding of duties upon tropical fruits, payments for which are now being made. The bill passed to-day prevents in future any refunding in reversal of Treasury rulings, except by authority of Congress. To prevent the possibility of any such changes of laws in future, Gen. Garfield has introduced a bill providing for greater safety in the enrolling of bills and for printing them instead of enrolling them upon parchment.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Gen. Stewart S. Woodford introduced a bill to provide for a commission for the reorganization of the Customs revenue service. The bill, contrary to the general custom, was not referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, or the Committee on the Judiciary, but to the Committee on Civil Service. The bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, one of whom, at least, shall have been an importing merchant, whose duty it shall be to codify, simplify and arrange all the laws of the United States and regulations of the Treasury Department with regard to importations and the collection of the duties thereon, for a reasonable reduction of allowances to informers, and providing proper safeguards in respect to seizures of books and papers. The commission are required to report on or before Nov. 1, 1874.

LEGISLATION ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

It is now expected that the House and Senate Committees on Territories will this week report bills relating to Utah. The House committee has given careful consideration to three bills upon the subject. The bill to be reported will contain some of the provisions of all of them. It will make very stringent regulations with regard to the drawing of juries in the United States Courts in that Territory, and will have severe provisions concerning Mormon polygamy. It is the expectation of the friends of the bill that, if it shall become a law, it will do much to overthrow the Mormon system. Delegate Cannon, of Utah, this morning presented a memorial of invitation from the Legislature of Utah, requesting Congress to appoint a commission to visit Utah with powers to send for persons and papers, and to investigate the entire situation there. This memorial contains a prayer that no legislation shall be had until this commission shall have had time to visit Utah and report. Information from Utah shows that this memorial has but one purpose, and is well understood there to have but one, and that is to procure delay in legislation by Congress on Utah affairs. It is a shrewdly-conceived device which is hardly likely, however, to succeed in deceiving Congress.

THE NOMINATION FOR COLLECTOR AT BOSTON.

The nomination by the President of William A. Simmons to be Collector of the Port of Boston, has created a lively commotion among the members of the Massachusetts delegation in the House. It seems that the nomination was brought about by the influence of Gen. Butler and Mr. Hooper, and that no other members of the delegation were active in the matter, if any of them were even friendly to the appointment. The nomination has been more or less talked of for two weeks at least, and it was not sprung upon the delegation without warning. Some of them, however, did not believe it possible that the selection would be made, and those who are most disturbed about it now do not appear to have made any opposition. The delegation is curiously divided. Messrs. Gooch, Pierce, Rockwood Hoar, George F. Hoar, and Williams, are all understood to be bitterly opposed to the nomination, and Crocker, Buffington, Harris and Dawes will keep out of the fight, the three former probably not caring much about the affair, and Mr. Dawes has enough business on hand to occupy himself, and is represented to be willing to transfer the active opposition to Butler to gentlemen who have managed heretofore to get him to bear the brunt of the battle. A meeting of the delegation has been called to-night. In the Senate both Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Sumner are set down as favorable to Simmons. If they recommend confirmation there is no one in the Senate to make a contest against it, though the opposition of half of the delegation in the House may have some effect to make them hesitate. The objection to Mr. Simmons is that he is an active supporter of Gen. Butler—"a political wire-puller" and "caucus-packer," as it is charged, for the Essex statesman. It seems to be conceded that Simmons is a man of ability, and possessed of quite remarkable organizing powers. He is about thirty-five years of age, and has been a detective in the revenue service. The cause of the opposition to him is summed up in a word—he is a Butler man.

THE CURRENCY.

At the expiration of the morning hour in the [illegible] Mr. Caldwell offered his free banking substitute for the pending Financial bill. His proposition changed the whole tenor of the discussion, and renewed, in a changed form, the contest that has so long been waged in the Senate in regard to inflation. It became clear during the day that Mr. Cameron's proposition would be accepted by nearly, if not quite, all who are desirous of an increase in the currency, and by some of the more conservative Senators. Gen. Logan put himself at the head of the free-banking column, and appeared to have no doubt whatever that the majority of the Senate would vote for the measure. During the afternoon Mr. Buckingham moved the reference of the whole subject back to the Committee on Finance. This still further complicates the subject, and if his motion is not withdrawn the vote upon it is likely to be pretty nearly a test of the strength of the Senate on the subject of free banking. Mr. Buckingham's motion was made without consultation with the Finance Committee. There are a few inflationists who are not satisfied with the free-banking proposition, and who expect that, in the multitude of talk, the measure will be destroyed, and they still hope, before the end of the session, to secure a hundred millions of dollars increase of the greenback circulation. If the proposition to refer the subject back to the Finance Committee should be defeated, there will still be many amendments for providing methods of redemption, and for the equitable distribution of the increased circulation authorized, and various other propositions friendly, and others hostile to the main proposition. As stated last night, it is most likely that the passage of some free-banking law will terminate the discussion in the Senate.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

The House seems also in temper to devote itself to the consideration of the finances. Just before adjournment Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, and who had this morning reported the General Executive Appropriation bill, asked that it might be made the special order for Wednesday morning. Mr. Woodford at once asked if this would give the Appropriation bill priority over the bill already reported from the Ways and Means Committee, establishing the status of the reissue of the forty-four million reserve. The Speaker decided that it would. Mr. Woodford, in a few terse sentences, stated that the business of the country was at a stand-still awaiting the decision of the Congress upon the financial question; that it was the duty of Congress to settle this question of the greenback reserve, and settle it at once. He appealed earnestly to the House to refuse to make the Appropriation bill a special order for Wednesday. The House sustained him by a vote of almost three to one. There will now be a struggle between the Committee on Ways and Means and Banking and Currency. When Mr. Dawes moves, as he will, to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill fixing the status of the legal-tender reserve, Mr. Maynard will move as an amendment to substitute the bill from his committee to provide for free banking. The House is impatient to get directly at the currency question, and it would not be surprising if Mr. Maynard should succeed in his purpose of having the proposition from his committee first considered.

MOIETIES IN COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee will to-morrow have a hearing on the system of moities in the collection of the revenues of the Government. Custom-house officers from New-York and Boston and experts and other parties, understood or supposed to have information on the subject, have been invited to attend. The statement of moities paid, which was transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, is stated to be a transcript of the Treasury accounts. The examination of the committee will doubtless determine whether any mistake has been made in the statement of the amount of moieties, which are so great as to cause much surprise and comment.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The remaining information concerning the Sanborn contracts called for by the House will be transmitted perhaps to-morrow, but certainly soon. There are a great many rumors afloat as to the persons likely to be injured by the exposure. A pretty general feeling exists in Congress that when the facts are known there will be many unpleasant revelations. Mr. Sanborn is here, and, naturally, is unwilling to have his business disturbed, and is endeavoring to effect some compromise with members of Congress by which he will be permitted to continue collections, by reducing the percentage of his moiety.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The management of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad have had introduced into the House by Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, a bill which will carry their claim for right of way and land grant suspended by the resolution of the Senate passed a year ago, into the Court of Claims, and thence to the Supreme Court, for a mandatory ruling on the law which authorized the construction of the road. This is a subject which has attracted considerable attention for several Winters in Congress. The company professes to desire nothing beyond a judicial construction of the existing laws, which they, of course, expect will give them the desired privileges and grants.

THE CENTENNIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The occasion was again presented in the House, to-day, for the making of Fourth of July speeches, by the presentation by Mr. Kelley, of an invitation from the Carpenters' Union, of Philadelphia, for Congress to assemble in the Old Carpenters' Hall, on Sept. 6 next, to celebrate the centennial of the first meeting of the American Congress in that Hall. His resolution on this subject was referred to last night, but notwithstanding the patriotic speeches the House, by a vote of 135 yeas to 95 nays, refused to accept the invitation, two-thirds being necessary. The grounds of the opposition were that it would be improper for Congress to assemble elsewhere than at Washington.

APPRAISERS UNDER THE ACT OF JULY, 1870.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, introduced a bill abolishing the offices of the sixteen appraisers of merchandise, appointed under the act of July 14, 1870. This does not refer to the general appraisers at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. The bill was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform. The bill would save $48,000 annually to the Treasury, in salaries, besides a large sum for office and other expenses. The offices which it is proposed to abolish, are located at the following ports: Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Providence, Portland, Oregon; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Mobile, Memphis, Evansville, Louisville, Detroit, Toledo, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and Norfolk, and many, if not most of them are regarded as sinecure positions.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Farwell, Durham, and Merism, to investigate the causes of the failure of the First National Bank of this city. This investigation [illegible] fall to discover the principal causes [illegible]

## ALBANY.

### THE HOUSE AND SENATE LAST NIGHT.

CARE OF LUNATICS—RECKONING DEMANDED OF THE SHERIFF AND OTHER NEW-YORK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Legislature had only a short session this evening, and but little business of general importance was transacted. The Assembly devoted a considerable portion of the session to the consideration of Mr. Prince's Lunacy bill, which provides that no person shall be confined in a lunatic asylum unless declared insane by a commission of doctors, to be appointed by the Governor. Messrs. Spencer and Prince spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Alvord opposed it, but after a somewhat heated discussion it was ordered to a third reading. When the House came out of Committee of the Whole Mr. Alvord moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, but, no quorum being present, on motion of Mr. Weed the House adjourned.

STATE EDUCATION.

Mr. Prince introduced the following important resolution regarding the public education of the State:

*Whereas*, It is of the highest importance to the welfare of the State that the system of public education therein shall be sustained, extended, and perfected, and to attain this end, harmony of feeling and unity of action among all parts of that system are indispensibly necessary; and, whereas, unfortunate jealousies have arisen and still exist between the portion of that system under control of the Regents of the University and that in charge of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the special supporters of each appearing to regard the other as a rival and antagonist rather than a coworker in our great system of education; and whereas, the approaching end of the official term of the Superintendent of Public Instruction presents a desirable opportunity for such change in the existing law as will insure unity and efficiency by placing the whole educational establishment of the State under one control; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Education be requested to report for the consideration of the House, a bill placing all of the public education in the State in charge of the Regents of the University, either by giving to them the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or in such other manner as to said committee shall appear most expedient.

CONDUCTORS AS CONSTABLES.

Mr. Bennett introduced a bill giving street-car conductors the power to arrest drunken or disorderly persons and hold them until they can be given into the custody of police officers.

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS IN NEW-YORK.

A resolution offered by Mr. Fish is creating quite a stir among the New-York delegation. It provides that the offices of the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register, make a statement of all fees received by them during the past year. The resolution was tabled under the rule.

PROPOSED WIDENING OF WEST STREET.

Mr. Healey presented a bill to widen West street, New-York, from the Battery to Hammond street. It provides that the uniform width of the street between the points mentioned shall be 200 feet, the property for such widening to be taken from the west or river side of the street.

THE NEW-YORK CITY ESTIMATES.

In the Senate, Mr. Booth, from the Committee on Cities, to which was referred the bill originated by Controller Green regarding the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, reported the following resolution:

*Whereas*, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment made an estimate of the sums required for carrying on the local Government of the City of New-York for the year 1874, which estimate was made in December, 1873, as required by law, and was submitted to the Board of Aldermen, who considered the same, and recommended, for the reasons stated by the said board, a reduction of the said estimate to the amount of nearly $1,000,000; and, whereas, the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, notwithstanding the recommendations and reasons of the said Board of Aldermen, insisted upon and gave effect to the original estimate made by them, and appropriated the sums therein contained for the various departments and purposes of said Government for the year 1874; and, whereas, in the communication of the Controller, indorsed by the Mayor and transmitted by him to the Legislature, it is thought the amount may be materially reduced; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Mayor and Controller be and are hereby required to transmit to the Senate a statement showing in detail the particulars wherein the estimate and apportionment can be reduced, with an explanation as to each item of such proposed reduction, of their reasons for the same, and, if such reasons existed when the original estimate and apportionment was made, why effect was not then given to the same, such statement to be transmitted within ten days.

MARRIED WOMEN ACKNOWLEDGING INSTRUMENTS.

Senator Wood introduced a bill in relation to the acknowledgment by married women of deeds and other written instruments, which provides that such acknowledgments shall be made and certified in the same manner as if they were sales, and repeals all acts requiring any different acknowledgement.

CORONERS' FEES.

The Assembly bill in reference to Coroners' fees was considered by the Senate in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The bill provides that Coroners shall be reimbursed all money actually paid out in the discharge of their official duties; gives them power to employ two surgeons to make post-mortem examinations, and allows them to receive mileage and fees when they appear as witnesses at any court.

ERIE CLASSIFICATION.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Erie Classification bill, have, at the request of Senator Ganson, decided to postpone the hearing of the argument of Mr. Evarts against the bill until Tuesday, the 24th.

HEAD-MONEY ON IMMIGRANTS.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation will probably report in favor of the bill increasing the head-money on immigrants.

## THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE PORT OF BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Boston was somewhat startled to-day by a report that Mr. W. A. Simmons, the present Supervisor of Internal Revenue in this district, has been nominated by the President as Collector of this port. As no one had heard any intimation that Judge Russell, the present popular Collector, had any intention of resigning, and there was no reason to suppose he would be displaced, people were at a loss to understand the significance of this action. It was ascertained, however, that Collector Russell had full knowledge of the affair, and that it was in no sense an indication of a want of confidence in him. On the contrary, he had expressed a desire to give up the position and go to South America for the benefit of his daughter's health, if he could have a respectable position on that continent. Not many days after expressing this desire he received a dispatch from the President's private secretary stating that the matter could be arranged as he wished, and Judge Russell accordingly forwarded his resignation. There are the usual number of very knowing people full of surmises that there is something back of this. It is known that Judge Russell was not consulted as to the appointment of Mr. Simmons. On the contrary, the claims of Mr. E. W. Kinsley, whom he would have been glad to see made his successor, were entirely ignored. The appointment of Simmons is not likely to be received with favor here. It is believed to have been made as the result of the influence of Gen. Butler. At all events, he was an especially active supporter of Butler in Massachusetts during the last campaign, and caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among Republicans for his efforts in his behalf. There is little doubt that there will be an emphatic protest from Boston against the confirmation. He is what is called a self-made man; that is, he was a poor boy, with a widowed mother, and acquired his own education, finally succeeding in fitting himself for the legal profession. He entered the internal revenue service in 1865, as special Treasury Agent, and became Supervisor in 1870. He is a member of the Republican City Committee of the State Central Committee.

## FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 16.—A terrible accident occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning near the State Dam Station, on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, by which three men lost their lives, a large amount of property was destroyed, and several persons sustained serious and perhaps fatal injuries. A freight train heavily laden, running at a high rate of speed, ran into a land-slide which had completely blocked the track. The engine jumped the track, and now lies over the bank of the river. Eighteen cars were thrown from the track and piled upon each other, smashing the freight of all descriptions, which was strewn along the road and hurled into the river. Not one of the train hands, as far as could be ascertained, escaped without some injury. The body of the engineer, Daniel Shannon, was found under the engine, and was considerably burned. Otto Shannon, a fireman, and Frank Ryan, a brakeman, were badly scalded and burned. Three other men are reported killed. The stove in the caboose set fire to the inflammable matter among the freight, and nine cars were burned.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—THE PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, inclosing a letter received by him from the leading manufacturers of the City of Baltimore, Md., indorsing the views and statements of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in regard to the injurious effects of the Eight-hour law upon the industrial interests of this country. Secretary Richardson says he desires to invite the especial attention of the Appropriations Committee to this matter. The memorial is signed by over forty of the largest manufacturers in Baltimore, including the Winans Brothers, Wm. Knabe & Co., the Abbott Iron Company, J. A. Sheppard & Co., Henry W. Jenkins & Sons, Wm. Keyser, Second Vice President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Bartlett Rubbens & Co., Geo. Page & Co., Denmead & Co., Trego, Thompson & Co., Hopkins & Marshall, and others. They express their entire approval of the views of Mr. Mullett upon the effects of the Eight-hour law, and state that their experience leads them to the conclusion set forth in the following extracts from Mr. Mullett's report:

"I desire once more to call attention to the Eight-hour law, believing it to be alike injurious to the best interest of the Government and to the workmen themselves. It frequently happens that mechanics and laborers employed by the Government and those employed by contractors are required to work on the same building and at the same time; those employed by the Government work but eight hours, while those employed by the contractors work ten hours per diem. This causes much feeling, and it needs no argument to prove that it is unjust, and that the mechanic who performs ten hours' work is taxed for the benefit of the more favored workman, who has friends and influence sufficient to obtain employment for him on Government work. The law has been fairly and fully tested. The experience of this department, as well as of private establishments, has shown that it is not only impossible for a man to perform as much labor in eight hours as in ten, but that he absolutely performs less work per hour under the eight-hour system."

For these reasons the memorialists express the hope that there will be a thorough investigation of the question of labor employed by the Government, which is, under the present system, paid twenty per cent. in excess of the labor employed by private capital. The demoralizing effect on the labor which the Government has temporarily employed has unfitted mechanics for a regular day's work.

They state their conscientious belief that the agricultural as well as mechanical labor of the country will be seriously affected unless some action is taken to prevent it, and, in conclusion, submit whether it would not be for the best interests of the country and the labor question to repeal all laws governing the hours of labor, and leave the question to settle itself by the laws of supply and demand.

## THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND SWINDLE.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WAY THE POOR DEPOSITORS WERE CHEATED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 16.—Developments in relation to the magnitude of that heartless fraud—the Franklin Savings Fund—are constantly coming to light, and the cheated depositors are vigorously prosecuting their case. In a daily paper a few days ago there appeared an advertisement of the Quaker City Building Association, calling a meeting of that society, the call being signed by Jos. S. Dixon as Secretary. It will be remembered that by the testimony of Cyrus Cadwallader before the Register in Bankruptcy, some time since, he admitted a judgment in full of the account of the building association referred to, (he, Cyrus, holding 175 shares, a controlling interest therein,) to one of the defendants in the bill in equity, George W. Michener, a Director. It now appears that Dixon, who is a Director of the Franklin Savings Fund, is officially connected in business with E. Wrigley, the latter being also a Director of the society, and the conveyancer of the association. These discoveries tend to show where the moneys of the defunct fund have gone, and establish the fact that the four individuals in question conducted the real estate speculation as a scheme for quietly cheating the poor depositors of the savings fund. The legal operations are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, and a stronger hold is being taken on the criminals. The complainants' counsel to-day obtained an order from the court for a writ of subpœna against the entire board of officers and Directors, compelling them to appear in court and make disclosures as to the extent and disposition of their property. Testimony will be commenced in a few days, when the facts already made public in the columns of THE TIMES will be judicially considered.

## PITTSBURG POLITICS.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—Another aspirant for political honors has found in the rebel archives, which upset Caleb Cushing, a source of tribulation. The publication was made this afternoon of an extract from a letter of George N. Sanders, setting forth that J. R. Guthrie, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, was present at and participated in the proceedings of a meeting of leading secessionists, including Davis, Breckinridge, and Floyd, held at a Washington hotel, in 1861. What effect, if any, this will have on to-morrow's election remains to be seen.

The name of Hon. R. B. Carnahan is mentioned in connection with the United States District Attorneyship, made vacant by the death of Mr. Swoope. Mr. Carnahan filled the office for several years prior to Mr. Swoope's appointment, and gave general satisfaction.

## THE INQUEST UPON THE THOMPSON CHILDREN.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—The inquest upon the Thompson children was commenced to-day, but as yet no satisfactory explanation of the mystery which surrounds their death has been found. A jury was impaneled about noon, and viewed the bodies, after which they adjourned to the Town Hall, where a large crowd of people assembled to listen to their deliberations. The post mortem on the body of little Willie was held with the same result as in the other cases. The theory that the unfortunates were asphyxiated by gas from a hard coal stove in the room in which the corpses were found, is steadily gaining ground, although not a few people still contend that they were poisoned. The nurse, Mrs. Behrens, is slowly recovering, and it is hoped that by to-morrow she will be able to talk. Her statement is anxiously looked for. The mother and babe are also regaining strength, although their improvement is slow.

## DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—Capt. Southerville, who was formerly attached to the United States Navy, died at his residence in Boston last evening. He came from Annapolis a year ago and since that time has been on the retired list. The deceased has no relatives in this city.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

### EXPENDITURES OF THE NAVY.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY—THE WESTERN CURRENCY GRIEVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A short time ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform them how much of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was expended prior to January last, and how much of the four millions appropriated by the present Congress has been expended, and for what purposes. The Secretary has prepared a reply, in which he says all the appropriation for construction and repair for the fiscal year 1873-74, amounting to $3,500,000 was expended previous to Jan. 1, together with $68,000 expended for repairs of iron-clads and other vessels, out of the appropriation of $4,000,000 of Dec. 18, 1873, and that about $395,000 in addition has since been expended out of said appropriation on iron-clads and other vessels, and the completion of these repairs will exhaust, by the 1st of July next, all of the $2,000,000 of that appropriation allowed the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The whole number of men (1,500) added temporarily to the navy were enlisted before January, 1874, and on the 1st of November last the number of men in service was about 8,000. The appropriations for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, exclusive of $182,940 appropriated in the legislative, executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill amounted to $24,048,150 65. From this appropriation was drawn, prior to Jan. 1 last, $18,384,394 37, of which amount there was unexpended, prior to that date, $1,922,725 67; making the amount of this appropriation actually lessened $16,461,668 70, leaving to the credit of the naval establishment $7,586,481 95. To this was added $4,000,000 by the appropriation of December last, making the available balance on Jan. 1 $11,586,481 95. Of thif sum of $4,000,000 nothing had actually been taken at the date of the resolution, except by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which expended from that appropriation $393,000 in the repair of the ironclads Ajax, Canonicus, Wyandotte, Dictator, Roanoke, and Terror. The $4,000,000 was placed to the credit of the several bureaus and went to reimburse them for the extraordinary expenditures which they had been required to make, and were not contemplated in the regular appropriation. The Department does not expect to need any further appropriations for the current year.

DEATH OF MRS. MASON.

The wife of James M. Mason, Ex-United States Senator, and Confederate Minister abroad during the rebellion, died, near Alexandria, on Saturday.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The detail of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard is acceptable, not only to Howard himself, but is considered by the public generally as one of the best that could be made.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE WEST.

The petition of members of the Illinois Legislature, citizens of Chicago, and others, presented in the Senate by Senator Logan to-day, represents that real and personal property during the last decade has increased in value more than eighty-six per cent., and the value of manufactured products more than 124 per cent., and since June 30, 1868, the currency circulation has been contracted about $350,000,000. Therefore they, representing the vast agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the West and South, believe the volume of the currency to be not sufficient for the business of the country, and also believe that contraction is in the interest of Eastern capital, to the detriment of Western and Southern industry, and means paralyzed business, extortionate interest, and low wages. They therefore earnestly request such increase of the currency as the public necessities require.

THE DUTY ON PIG-LEAD.

Marvin T. Reed, representing Thomas Otis Leroy & Co., of New-York, and other Eastern manufacturers, had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day with reference to the duty on pig-lead. He stated by the present tariff it gives the Western manufacturers a great advantage, as the lead mines are worked for the silver they produce, the lead being a surplus. He asked that a change be made in the tariff which would place the Eastern manufacturers on an equal footing with the Western manufacturers, while at the same time this would increase the revenue. Mr. Reed stated that since the development of such mines in this country the importations of lead from Europe have fallen from 98,000,000 to 58,000,000 pounds annually.

PERSONAL.

The President has recognized S. Westergaard as Consul of Sweden and Norway at Philadelphia.

Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, has arrived here on business of that State, desiring to obtain the amount due by the Government on account of its seizing and operating certain railroads during the late war.

THE CIVIL SERVICE—AN ENTIRELY NEW SCHEME OF APPOINTMENT.

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service are examining the civil service regulations of the Governments of Europe. They will, in the course of several weeks, report to the House a bill to regulate appointments in the Executive Departments at Washington, with a view to supersede the Civil Service Commission, whose workings do not receive the commendation of the committee. The bill will not disturb the present incumbents of office, but apply to the future, proposing to divide the appointments pro rata among members of Congress, on the existing principle governing appointments of cadets to West Point and the Naval Academy. If the nominee of the Congressman shall, after examination, be found incompetent, he will be at liberty to nominate another, and so on until the office shall be secured. The plan proposed will, it is thought, dispense with the delay now incident to the examination of applicants under the Civil Service Commission, five months in some cases having elapsed before the applicant was examined and learned whether or not he passed a satisfactory examination. There are now five or six places at which examinations are conducted, the applicants being required to repair to them for that purpose. The bill will dispense with this machinery, and also with many of the questions considered by the committee as useless in some of the lower, if not in the higher, grades of office. After reporting the bills applicable to the departments at Washington, the committee will extend their labors to the preparation of a general bill affecting appointments outside of the District of Columbia.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs expect to cut down the army establishment so as to save about $4,000,000 annually, but some of the members of that committee express doubts as to the House indorsing the proposed retrenchment. None of the army officers examined by the committee have intimated how any reduction at all can be made, and not a few members of the House will govern their action by the opinions of those officers.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS RETRENCHING.

The House Committee on Accounts are giving their attention to the correction of numerous irregularities concerning payments of money, and to the curtailment of unnecessary expenses. They have recently required the discharge of twenty-five persons employed in the folding-room as one of their measures of retrenchment. Instead of paying bills for furniture and other supplies on the mere order of a Chairman of a committee, they now not only require the order of the Chairman, but the vouchers, and inquire whether there is a necessity for the purchases.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR MITCHELL.

The petition presented in the Senate by Mr. Kelly, to-day, signed by certain citizens of Oregon, praying an inquiry into certain alleged irregularities in the early private life of his colleague, Senator Mitchell, reiterates the charges heretofore widely published against Mr. Mitchell. The signatures number between two and three hundred, and, it is said by Oregonians in this city, do not comprise the names of [illegible] any citizens of prominence in either political party. It is claimed by Mr. Mitchell's friends that the charges are not within the jurisdiction of the Senate, if they relate solely to private acts alleged to have occurred many years prior to his election, but it is also claimed that if they shall be investigated, he will furnish complete answers to all the charges made.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN THE HOWARD CASE.

The President has ordered that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Howard be composed of Gens. Sherman, McDowell, Pope, Meigs, and Holt, Major A. B. Gardner, Judge Advocate. The court will meet in Washington on the 3d of March next.

## THE NORTHWOOD TRAGEDY.

FRANKLIN B. EVANS TO BE HANGED TO-DAY—HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16.—Franklin B. Evans will be hanged to-morrow for the murder of Georgina Lovering, his niece, on the 25th of October, 1872. The scene of the tragedy was in a sparsely-settled portion of the town of Northwood, Rockingham County, N. H., about twenty miles east of Concord. The victim was a pretty and pleasing girl, of but little more than thirteen years of age. She and her mother, a widow, lived in the same house with the parents of the latter, (Sylvester Day and wife.) Franklin B. Evans, a brother of Mrs. Day, had made his home in the same family about four months prior to the murder. He was sixty years old, and had during many years led a roving life. He called himself a botanic physician, but was an ignorant, illiterate man. In religion he was an Adventist, and had at times even preached to the people of that faith, although not an ordained minister. He had been married three times, his first wife having died, and the second and third having left him. On Thursday, Oct. 24, 1872, Evans stated that he was going away to work next day, and asked his intended victim to go into the adjacent woods in the morning and inspect some snares he had set to catch birds, which she promised to do. On Friday morning, the 25th, she went to the woods, and was never seen alive again. When some hours had elapsed and she had not returned, her mother became alarmed, and, with her parents, searched the woods. The neighbors came to their assistance, and in the course of the day an apron and a broken comb belonging to the missing girl were found among the bushes, which at once aroused suspicion of murder. It is understood that murder was no sooner thought of than Evans was suspected as the murderer. There were several reasons for this. He had asked the girl to go into the woods, and had stated that he was going away to work, yet he returned to Mr. Day's house about noon, having been no further, as he said, than the village, where he had made some trifling purchases. The search for the missing girl was kept up four days, hundreds of people participating in it, but was finally abandoned on Tuesday following the disappearance. Meantime Evans had been taken into custody by Sheriff Drew, on suspicion, and after repeatedly declaring that he knew nothing of the girl's disappearance, finally said that she had been abducted and taken to Kingston by a man named Webster. Investigation proved this statement to be false, and consequently the suspicion of murder grew still stronger. Sheriff Drew had taken the prisoner to his own house, and clearing perceiving that the latter had been lying to him, and believing that he knew all about the disappearance of Georgina Lovering, urged him again and again to tell what he knew, and at last, a week after the murder, when the officer asked, "Is the girl dead?" Evans replied: "She is, Mr. Drew, and I have done wrong." The Sheriff urged him to tell where the body was, and the murderer finally consented to do so at night, on condition that the official would not allow him to come to violence at the hands of the populace. A certain hour of the night was fixed for the disclosure, and in the meantime the Sheriff arranged that several persons should follow unknown to Evans, so that in case he fulfilled his promise witnesses might not be lacking. At dead of night, the wretched old man led the way into the woods, followed and carefully watched by the Sheriff, who carried a lantern, and secretly by others who had been engaged for the purpose. On reaching a dismal hollow, the old man pointed to a heap of stones and rubbish, and said, "There." On removing some of the rubbish, the Sheriff caught sight of the body of the murdered girl, and instantly put a pair of handcuffs on the wrists of Evans, and made a signal which brought to the scene two men who, according to the arrangements, had been watching some little distance off. The rubbish was entirely removed, and the remains of the girl were discovered. The briefest examination showed that her body had been mutilated in an atrocious manner; portions of it having been cut away and concealed under a rock, where they were afterward pointed out by Evans. He was at once lodged in jail. A Coroner's jury found a verdict against him, and he was indicted and tried at the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court at Exeter.

The trial began on Monday, Feb. 3, 1873, and occupied three days, resulting in the conviction of Evans of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hanged on the third Tuesday in February, 1874, as the laws of New-Hampshire forbid the execution of a capital sentence under one year. The evidence against him was so conclusive that his counsel did not attempt to deny that he had committed the murder, but relied on the plea of insanity to save him. The evidence against Evans, however, clearly showed that he had deliberately prepared a plot to outrage the girl and murder her, and that he had very carefully covered up the body to conceal his crime, and the jury saw plainly that the work was not that of an insane man. On the next day after his sentence Evans was removed to the State Prison at Concord, where he was to be imprisoned until the time appointed for the execution of the sentence pronounced against him. From the time of his arrest, and during his confinement in jail at Exeter, and throughout his trial, he assumed the air of a pious man, praying frequently, quoting scripture and singing hymns.

## THE CASE OF EX-CITY TREASURER GAGE, OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—The case of Ex-City Treasurer Gage was called to-day in the Criminal Court on the indictment for failure to pay over the city's money. Gage, through his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty, and it was agreed by his counsel and Prosecuting Attorney Reed that the trial of the case should go over to the March term of the court. The Prosecuting Attorney asked, however, that a certain day be fixed on which it should come up. The court had the case set down for the first Thursday in March. The counsel for Gage entered a motion to quash the second indictment for perjury, found while the first one was pending, and it was agreed that the motion should be argued next Monday.

## DEATH OF A PROMINENT PITTSBURG LAWYER.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, United States District Attorney, and editor of the *Evening Telegraph* of this city, died this morning, in the forty-third year of his age. He was one of the most influential Republican leaders in this State, and stood among the foremost of the Bar of Pennsylvania. His death is regarded in this city as a public calamity.

## THE HUDSON RIVER AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The ice in front of the city remains firm, although being constantly weakened by the softening effect of the atmosphere. The river is rising slowly. The ice-men are working hard to get in their crop, but the ice is not of as good quality as it has been, and does not average over eight inches in thickness. So great damage is anticipated in case a break-up should take place.

## THE MANITOBA ELECTION.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—The election returns from Manitoba show that three members have been elected to the Dominion Parliament who will support the Government. Mr. Rice has again been elected to the Dominion Parliament who will support the Government. Mr. Rice has again been elected [illegible] and President for two years.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY — HOME RULERS ELECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 17—5:30 A. M.—The Ministry yesterday resolved to resign immediately.

Mr. Gladstone goes to Windsor to-day.

The total number of Home Rulers elected to the new Parliament from Ireland is fifty-one.

The *Telegraph* says the Marquis of Salisbury will become Secretary of State for India.

### SPAIN.

DETENTION OF A BRITISH VESSEL—MR. LAYARD IN CONFERENCE WITH SAGASTA.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Mr. Layard, the British Minister, had a long conference Saturday, with Señor Sagasta, Min

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## *FIRST SESSION—Feb. 16.*

### SENATE.

A petition was presented, signed by officers of national banks in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, protesting against the passage of the bill for the withdrawal of currency from New-England.

SENATOR MITCHELL, OF OREGON.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, presented a petition of citizens of that State in regard to charges against his colleague, Mr. Mitchell, and asking that the same be investigated by the Senate. He said he had been acquainted with Mr. Mitchell for twelve years, and knew nothing in the world derogatory to his character. In presenting those charges he desired it to be distinctly understood that he said nothing in favor of or against them—that matter should be left with the committee. He moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was so ordered.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, presented the credentials of Hon. R. E. Withers, elected United States Senator from Virginia to succeed Mr. Lewis.

IMMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, presented a memorial of colored citizens, stating that a number of them had applied to the American Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia, but the society was unable to send them, and asked that the Government detail a vessel to carry them to Liberia and bring back produce. Also asking the aid of the Government for the construction of a railroad into the interior of Liberia. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

A joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature recommending the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that any increase in the compensation of members of Congress shall apply to future Congresses and not to the one making the law, was presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE JUDICIARY ACT OF 1789.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, introduced a bill amendatory of the Judiciary act of 1789. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar, as follows:

A bill for the relief of Col. Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General United States Army. Passed.

A bill to provide for the payment of D. B. Allen & Co., for service in carrying the United States mails. Passed.

A bill permitting Jas. McDonald, a warrant officer of the United States Navy, to accept a silver medal from the Government of Italy. Passed.

A bill for the relief of certain settlers on the Fort Randall Military Reservation. Passed.

A bill to donate the Military Reservation at Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, to the Territory of Washington for the use of the Insane Asylum. Passed.

A bill for the relief of W. H. Elliott. Passed.

A bill for the relief of Joseph Montanasi. Passed.

A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Thompson. Passed.

A bill for the relief of Henry C. Smith, of Indianapolis. Passed.

A bill for the relief of Anderson J. Smith. Passed.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency.

Mr. CAMERON moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert as a substitute a provision that part of the National Currency act of June 3, 1874, and parts of several acts amendatory thereof, and any other acts which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation, be repealed, and that all associations organized for banking shall be free to establish national banks with a circulation subject to the limitations now provided by law, except the limitation as to circulation, which is hereby repealed.

Mr. CAMERON, in advocating the adoption of his substitute, said the country was deficient in the banking facilities so necessary to transact the business of an energetic, industrious people. Being a practical man, he looked at these things from a practical point of view. He had not heard a single business man say we had enough currency. The national banking system had done much good, and should be extended. His substitute was designed to satisfy the demand for more money without causing any shock to capital already invested in good faith. The law now gave a fixed amount of currency, allowing no greater abundance of money at one time than another. Yet it was a well-known fact that at some seasons of the year we want more money than at others. This fixed amount of currency was a terror to honest men and a jubilee to speculators. The increase of national banks would enable the United States to resume specie payment sooner than by any other process. The present national bank currency was equally as safe, and far more convenient, than metallic currency. Increase the facilities, and national bank notes would soon take the place of greenbacks.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, said thousands of men were out of employment now on account of the scarcity of money. An attempt to return to specie payment now would be disastrous to the whole country, and he would oppose every scheme looking to specie payment now. He would support the substitute of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cameron,) believing it to be a wise one. He favored a return to specie payment, but could not shut his eyes to the fact that the only road to resumption was by contraction, and that would be disastrous to the country.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said the adoption of such a measure as that proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be trampling under foot the promises made to redeem our notes in coin, and if adopted the wildest speculation would follow. Its adoption would be of greater injury to the financial and business interests of the country than the Rebellion was. He thought there was ample provision for banking already, with good, wholesome restrictions. He favored, in the first place, making the expenditures of the Government as small as was consistent with the dignity and welfare of the nation, for we are not paupers or bankrupts, unless we choose by our own folly to make ourselves so. The second thing we ought to do, is to impose more taxes. The people of this country understand that this is their Government, and their own prosperity is inseparably united with its prosperity. Whenever there is a necessity for it they desire to be taxed in accordance with their wealth. He believed the tax on whisky should be increased to one dollar per gallon. That would yield a revenue of $20,000,000. The tax on tobacco should be increased from twenty to thirty-two cents per pound, which would yield a revenue of $12,000,000. Congress had taken the tax off tea and coffee, though that act had not decreased the price of those articles. The people had to pay as much as ever for them. He was not disposed to make the people pay more by reinstating that tax, but if it should be restored, a revenue of $18,000,000 per annum would be the result. Hence, he favored first, reasonable retrenchment; second, necessary taxation; and third, redeem the pledge made to pay the Treasury notes in coin.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, said he was opposed to inflation, and would support the bill as it came from the committee.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said the Finance Committee, by the bill reported, seemed to have a single object in view—to relieve certain portions of the country. The discussion which ensued would no doubt be a benefit to the committee, and he therefore moved that the bill be re-committed to the Finance Committee, and, with the views of the Senators now brought out by the discussion, the committee could frame a bill which would harmonize with the views of the majority. He hoped his motion would be adopted.

Mr. MORTON said he saw no advantage to be gained by recommitting the bill. Three months nearly had already passed, and, so far as this finance measure was concerned, no progress had been made. The committee first brought forward a resolution of a sentimental character—their twenty-five million bill—which was a sort of half-way measure. The question must be settled by the Senate, and being now before the Senate, should be determined.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, advocated recommitting the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he did not know but that he would vote for the motion to recommit. The Finance Committee had reported the bill to equalize the currency as a bona fide measure of relief, and he did not believe there were five Senators against the original proposition, but it had been loaded down with other questions. He would, therefore, vote for the motion to recommit, rather than prolong the discussion. The bill had been antagonized with every kind of proposition involving the whole general question of finances; and, no doubt, it would be better for the committee now to frame some measure covering the whole question of finance and bring it before the Senate for action.

Mr. LOGAN said he thought this a very strange proceeding at this time. Without a vote on one single proposition, or without getting the sense of the Senate on any one of the questions, the motion was made to recommit. Had it not been that the motion was made by his friend from Connecticut, (Mr. Buckingham,) he would have thought it the result of an arrangement to deprive the Senate of a vote. The Finance Committee had discovered that the bill could not be passed, and now they wanted it recommitted.

Mr. SHERMAN said the motion to recommit was made by a gentleman not connected with the Finance Committee.

Mr. LOGAN said all the members of the committee who had spoken favored the recommittal. The bill might be recommitted as often as they liked, but he wanted it understood that there must be a vote, and the issue could not be dodged. They might just as well face the music one time as another. To recommit the bill would only serve to reproduce the same arguments already delivered, and no time would be gained.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said his mind had not been made up on any one of these propositions, and there should be time for deliberation and counsel. If the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Logan,) was willing to establish free banking in a country with between seven and eight hundred millions of irredeemable paper currency he was rather a bolder man than most who have dealt with the subject. The whole range of questions brought up here on the bill had not been passed upon by the committee, and he thought the Senate should have the views of that committee. He would, therefore, vote for the motion to recommit, with the expectation that the committee would, at an early day, present the subject to the Senate for action. The more the country had of this irredeemable paper currency the more it would want. Issue fifty millions to-day and in a few years you will need one hundred millions. To his mind the proposition to inflate the currency was pernicious.

Mr. CAMERON said it was very evident this debate must continue some days yet. He therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War asking an appropriation for the commission to establish a military prison. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, asked to be excused from service on the Committee on Manufactures. No objection being made he was excused, and Mr. Hager, of California, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. CAMERON renewed his motion for an executive session.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, moved to adjourn, and the latter motion was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills introduced were the following: Abolishing the office of Appraiser of Imported Merchandise, appointed under the act of July 14, 1810; imposing a duty of $6 a ton on jute and jute butts imported; to abolish the navy-yards at Kittery, Me., Charlestown, Mass., New-London, Conn., and Washington, D. C.; to abolish pension agents, and provides for paying pensions by Postmasters and collectors of internal revenue, thus effecting an annual saving of $500,000; to regulate postage on letters between contiguous cities, to provide for a commission for the reorganization of the Customs revenue service; to facilitate ingress and egress between New-York and Brooklyn; and to increase the taxation on whisky.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

A memorial of the Utah Legislature was submitted asking Congress to appoint a commission of investigation, to be sent to Utah to inquire into all the alleged abuses in territorial affairs there, and in the meantime to suspend all action for special legislation in regard to Utah.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and make the bill reported from the Banking Committee in relation to the currency a special order for Thursday next, and until disposed of.

JUDICIAL EXPENDITURES IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. HYNES, of Arkansas, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice to inquire into the judicial expenditure in the Western District of Arkansas, since 1871. He stated charges had frequently appeared in the Metropolitan papers in regard to that district, and he deemed it his duty to offer the resolution, which also received the concurrence of the Attorney General. The resolution was adopted.

The motion to suspend the rules was defeated—yeas 143, nays 90—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. MAYNARD then gave notice that if the House went into Committee of the Whole on Thursday he would move to set aside the other bills on the calendar that precede the Currency bill.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the members of the House and Senate reassemble in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in informal joint session, on Monday, Sept. 1, 1874, in centennial commemoration of the assembling of the delegates from the several Colonies and Provinces of North America on Monday, Sept. 5, 1774, and that the Speaker of the House be invited to preside over the meeting, and that Vice President Wilson be requested to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion.

After remarks in support of the resolution by Mr. Kelley and Mr. Waddell of North Carolina, Mr. HALE, of Maine, opposed the resolution as an unprecedented thing. The fundamental objection which he had to it was that this was but one of many measures preparatory to having Congress appropriate money to pay the expenses of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876 to the amount of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Mr. KELLEY admitted that the thing was unprecedented, but that was because this was the first centennial anniversary of the event. He believed that with every recurring centenary the precedent now to be established would be followed.

Mr. HERNDON, of Texas, advocated the resolution.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, suggested its reference to the Committee on the Centennial Exposition. He thought it something disrespectful to the Senate to propose that its presiding officer should deliver the address, and that the Speaker of the House should preside over the joint convention.

Mr. KELLEY said he had consulted some of the best parliamentarians in the House, and their opinion was that the arrangement proposed was the proper one.

Mr. HOAR asked Mr. Kelley to name any skillful parliamentarian who would say that such a proposition was respectful to the Senate.

Mr. KELLEY declined to do so, but moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions.

The motion to suspend was seconded—96 to 56.

The House refused to suspend the rules by 125 yeas to 95 nays, not two-thirds in the affirmative, so the resolution was rejected.

FAILURE TO MAKE RETURNS OF FEES OF COURTS.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the cause of the failure of the Clerks of the United States District Courts in the Middle District of Alabama, the Southern District of Georgia, and the Southern District of Illinois to comply with the law requiring returns to be made of fees and emoluments of their respective offices, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

REFUNDING OF DUTIES.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that moneys paid into the hands of any Collector or into the Treasury for Customs duties, in accordance with any decision or ruling previously made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be refunded or repaid, except in pursuance of special appropriations made therefor, or in accordance with the judgment of a United States Court giving construction to the law, and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States; also providing that no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to Customs duties shall be changed by the same or a succeeding Secretary, except it be in concurrence with an opinion in favor of such change given by the Attorney General, or by reason of a judicial decision of a United States Court affecting the same, from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States.

The discussion of the subject was participated in by Messrs. Butler and Dawes, of Massachusetts, Wood, of New-York, Beck, of Kentucky, Burchard, of Illinois, and Kasson, of Iowa.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said that a conspiracy of New-York lawyers had been formed to procure a refunding of duties, they to have one half of all the sums recovered, and that an enrolled bill in the State Department had been tampered with by the change of a comma, in order to enable that conspiracy of lawyers to secure a reversal of the decision, and this had cost the Government $2,000,000.

Mr. BURCHARD explained how the error occurred and held that the State Department was not responsible for it.

Mr. KELLEY disclaimed the idea of holding that department responsible.

Mr. DAWES went into a further explanation of the matter, and argued that the Secretary of the Treasury was right in his decision. What he (Mr. Dawes) objected to was that any Secretary of the Treasury should have power to make his own construction of the law, and then draw his warrant on the Treasury for the amount which he decides should be refunded. That should require the action of Congress.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CENTENNIAL.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, then offered his resolution for the celebration of the 5th of September, 1874, which was referred.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the regular Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, argued that the first great question which called for a decision by the House was the status of the $44,000,000 reserve.

The House refused to make this bill the special order for Wednesday, and then it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

## *A NEW CHURCH BUILDING.*

A large and somewhat peculiar church edifice has just been completed by the University Place Church (Rev. Dr. Booth) for the mission in Sixth street, near Avenue C, formerly known as the "Dry Dock Mission," one of the oldest and largest in the City. The new building covers four lots and is intended to accommodate a congregation or Sunday-school of from 1,000 to 1,200 people. It has also a complete parsonage of eight rooms, and apartments for the Pastor and officers of the institution. The most striking feature of the building, however, is the auditorium, a spacious octagonal room, surrounded on all sides save one with class-rooms, which can be closed so as to be entirely private, or, when the screens are opened, can be in full view of the pulpit. Over the whole is a dome-shaped ceiling, with ceiling-lights filling its ornamental panels. The wall back of the pulpit, with its rich rose window, its decorations in color and relief, and the harmonious furniture, is extremely pleasing. The wood-work of the interior is largely of black ash, finished in shellac. An infant class-room, seating about 300, connects with the main auditorium, each seat being in view of the pulpit. The building, independent of the site, cost about $50,000.

# THE CANALS.

## *ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.*

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO THE FUNDING OF THE CANAL DEBT.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon to take into consideration the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State relative to the funding of the canal debt. Mr. William E. Dodge presided. The committee to whom the subject was referred presented, through Mr. Hewitt, the following report:

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Chamber at its last meeting, held Feb. 5, Committee No. 6 respectfully report: That the variation between the amendment to the State Constitution for funding the canal debt, recommended by the Chamber, and the amendment now pending in the Legislature, will best be understood by a comparison of the two "articles." The article, as recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, was in the following words: "Article—In order that the tolls on the canals of this State may be reduced so as to meet the requirements of commerce, and prevent the diversion thereof from this State, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow, on the credit of the State, such sums as may be necessary for paying the canal and general fund debts now charged on the canals, as the same shall fall due, by the issue and sale of bonds or certificates of stock, having forty years to run from their date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the payment of the principal whereof at maturity a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum shall be established, and the tolls of the canals shall be fixed from time to time by the Canal Board at rates sufficing, as near as may be, to provide only for said sinking fund, the interest on the debt so created, and the expense of keeping the canals in repair." The amendment now pending in the Legislature is in the following words: "Concurrent Resolutions—Proposing an amendment to the constitution relative to funding the canal and general fund debts now charged on the canals.

*Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendment to the Constitution be proposed for adoption to the people of the State, viz.:

*Article*—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow on the credit of the State such sums as may be necessary for paying the canal and general fund debts now charged on the canals, as the same shall fall due, by the issue and sale of bonds or certificates of stock, having forty years to run from their date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the payment of the principal whereof at maturity a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum shall be established, and the tolls of the canal shall be fixed from time to time by the Canal Board at rates sufficing, as near as may be, to provide only for said sinking fund, the interest on the debt so created, the expenses of collection, superintendence, and keeping the canals in repair; and the contribution so created for said sinking fund shall be invested annually by the Controller in the bonds or certificates of stock authorized by this article, or in the stocks or bonds of the State of New-York, or of the United States, which shall be held for the redemption and payment of the bonds or certificates herein authorized to be issued, and sacredly applied to that purpose. All of said debts and interest shall be paid from the revenues of the canals, and no direct tax shall be levied or collected for canal purposes, either for current expenses or repairs, ordinary or extraordinary." It will be observed that the substantial difference between the two amendments is to be found in the last paragraph above quoted, which in effect annuls the power now vested in the Legislature to make improvements to be paid for by the proceeds of a direct tax levied for the purpose. If this amendment should be adopted improvements to the canals could only be made by a distinct amendment to the Constitution, under article 7, section 12.

Your committee were also instructed to inquire and report for what reason and at whose instance this prohibitory clause was added to the amendment recommended by the Chamber. Your committee have made this inquiry, and have learned from a well-informed source that the amendment was added in the Senate last year, by general consent, upon the belief that it was essential in order to secure the ratification of the proposed amendment by the people. And your committee have no reason to doubt that this opinion was formed in good faith.

In reference to the second resolution adopted by the Chamber, your committee have advised with counsel and report:

That in case the said amendment should be adopted, the State will not possess any pecuniary means for enlarging or in any way materially improving the capacity of the locks on the canals except through a specific amendment to the Constitution of the State, adopted in accordance with the provision of the twelfth section of the seventh article of the Constitution by a general amendment to the Constitution similar to that adopted in 1854.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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| ABRAM S. HEWITT, | JAMES P. WALLACE, |
| CHARLES BUTLER, | EDMUND COFFIN. |

Mr. Ruggles was glad that the committee had made such a report. The friends of the canal interest would, he said, be very much gratified by it. The only possible way to save the State was, he said, to enlarge the locks of the canal. He offered the following resolutions on the subject of the proposed amendment:

RESOLUTIONS OF MR. RUGGLES.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, having duly considered the report made by the Committee on Canals in respect to the proposed amendment to the State Constitution for funding the canal debt, now reduced to $11,000,000, and relinquishing all tolls on the canals beyond the sum needed to pay the interest, and provide for the principal of the debt so to be funded and for the necessary expenses of the superintendence and the repairs of the canals and the collection of their revenues; and having also considered the annual report recently made by the State Controller, showing the danger of the large diversion from the canals of the products of the interior States by reason of the construction of the enlarged canals of Canada, now in rapid progress, which will reduce the price of transportation from Lake Michigan to Montreal to $3 50 for a ton of wheat or other cereals, and showing further that this low rate, by an early reduction of at least one-half in the present cost of transportation from Buffalo to the Hudson River, being $6 per ton at least, which half would amount to $8 per ton; and it further appearing to the Chamber that the present toll on wheat is only $1 05½ per ton from Buffalo to the Hudson River, so that a reduction of one-half of that sum, amounting only to fifty-two cents, would be wholly insufficient to meet the exigencies of the case: it is therefore,

*Resolved*, That it would be wholly inexpedient and unsafe and injurious to the best interests of the City, the State, and the country to amend the State Constitution by the partial measure proposed in the pending amendment; but that, on the contrary, as heretofore, faithfully to preserve a moderate portion of the tolls on the canals as a fund always reliable for their improvement and increased efficiency whenever made necessary by rival works or the demands of commerce.

*Resolved*, That the true and only effectual way to meet and avert the danger now threatened is to amend the State Constitution by such provisions as may do justice to all parts of the State, and especially to the portions of the Northern and Western lakes, and avoiding the necessity of imposing any direct tax or other needless burdens upon the people; and that this wise and beneficent purpose may be best accomplished by a distinctly-intelligible amendment to the Constitution, similar to that adopted in 1854 for borrowing $10,500,000 for finishing the several canals, and which was sanctioned by the people, in their primary capacity, by the decisive vote of 185,771 yeas to 60,526 nays, thus firmly settling the policy of the State in respect to loans, when necessary.

*Resolved*, That the citizens of this State have now learned by actual experience not only the commercial necessity but the great pecuniary value of the Erie Canal and the Champlain Canal, its early and constant companion, in having actually earned in the twenty-six years ending 1872 a clear profit over all expenses of $65,618,928, largely exceeding the total cost, which has amounted, with all enlargements and improvements, only to $50,412,710. They have, moreover, ascertained by like experience, and by official tables, the immense increase in the cereal products of the interior States, amounting in 1870 to more than 21,000,000 tons, and furnishing a yearly surplus for export of at least 10,000,000 bushels; so that, if secured to the Erie Canal for transportation, the reservation of a very moderate toll, not exceeding fifty cents per ton on wheat and other cereals, will furnish a revenue amply sufficient to meet any expense which may be necessary in a judicious and economical enlargement of the locks on the canals, and especially if the direct supervision of the work shall be committed to some department or responsible officer, directly and constantly amenable to the executive authority of the State.

Mr. A. S. Hewett said the question was one of vast magnitude, and he was afraid the committee would not have time to take action on the resolutions so as to influence the present legislation. They should ask the Legislature not to pass the proposed amendment until the Chamber had given expression to its views. It would be better to wait for two years than to have this amendment forced upon them. The pending amendment before the Legislature was, he said, such a one as would be drawn up by the railroads if they wished to prevent the enlargement of the canals.

Mr. Ruggles—The railroads would give hundreds of thousands of dollars to have the amendment passed.

Mr. Hewett—It would be better to ask for time than to pass the amendment in its present shape.

The Chairman thought they ought to do more than pass the resolution. Some action should be taken to influence the Legislature. The English people, he said, would assist the Canadians in diverting the trade of the West to Montreal, and although this danger was seen, no concerted plan of action has been adopted by this community to prevent it.

Mr. Hewitt—The passage of the amendment in its present shape is likely to produce injury.

Mr. Opdyke suggested prompt action by the Chamber if they desired to avert the proposed legislation. There could, he said, be no two opinions about the impropriety of the amendment.

The preamble and first resolution offered by Mr. Ruggles were then adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Legislature, and the other resolutions were referred to Committee No. 6.

A vote of thanks was passed to Senator Husted, Speaker of the Assembly, for delaying action on the amendment until the Chamber could be heard, after which the meeting adjourned.

## *CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED'S WILL.*

The will of the late Charles Astor Bristed, "Carl Benson," who died at Washington on the 14th of last month, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings. The amount devised was about $500,000. It was disposed of as follows: To John Jacob Astor Bristed, his eldest son, he left his books, plate, pictures, &c.; to his adopted daughter, Cecile, he left $41,000; to his godson, Charles Maine, $2,000, and the residue to his wife, Grace Ashburton Bristed. She was made executrix, and Henry D. Sedgwick and Francis H. Weeks executors.

## *THE LATE THOMAS B. BROCKWAY.*

The funeral services of the late Thomas B. Brockway took place yesterday from the New-York Hotel, in the presence of a large number of the friends of the deceased. The casket was placed in the parlors of the north wing, and was of rose-wood, the plate bearing the inscription: "Thomas B. Brockway, born Feb. 25, 1817, died Feb. 13, 1874." A beautiful collection of floral emblems were placed upon the casket, one being a tablet with the words "[illegible]" [illegible] The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. [illegible] and Rev. Wayland Hoyt. The pall-bearers were: Mr. Hank, of the Windsor Hotel; Mr. Smith, of the Grand Central; Mr. Gardner, of the Gilsey House; Mr. Risley, of the New-York Hotel; E. M. Hildreth and Gen. Shaler. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

## *THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT ON LONG ISLAND.*

The temperance people of Long Island have caught the fever, and "praying bands" and temperance societies are being organized on every hand. A short time since the ladies of the Blue Point Division Sons and Daughters of Temperance petitioned the Directors of the South-side Railroad to allow no more spiritous liquors to pass over their road as freight, but the Directors said they could not grant their request unless they had an act passed by the Legislature protecting them in refusing this class of freight. The women, not discouraged by this failure, on Friday presented a similar petition to the Superintendent of the North-shore and Central Railroad at Long Island City, but it availed nothing, as the company declared themselves unable to aid them in that respect. The local temperance organizations of long Island City and vicinity are preparing a petition, asking of the Long Island Railroad permission to circulate temperance pledges through the trains, and to post them up in every depot on the line. The women having been unsuccessful in stopping the carrying of whisky as freight on the railroads, have adopted this method as second best, and which at present seems to promise success. The Sons and Daughters of Temperance of Islip, visited the Sparkling Star Division at Babylon on Saturday to confer with them as to the expediency of commencing operations upon the railroads in favor of the cause. It was resolved to make personal appeals to the rum-sellers in the town, and endeavor to dissuade them from selling this vile stuff. Several propritors have agreed to close their shops at 6 o'clock P. M., but the majority firmly refuse to aid the women in any way whatever. At Northport a temperance society was organized on Saturday, with a membership of 125. Active operations will be commenced to-day. In the village of Flatbush Bands of Hope are being organized in the public schools, and the older divisions are in successful operation. Mass-meetings are held every night, and are largely attended. At Newtown a "praying band" of ladies and gentlemen has been organized, and a series of temperance prayer-meetings will be instituted during the coming week.

## *THE CONTEST IN THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.*

The investigation of the Moore-Pinckney contested seat case was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, as per adjournment on Saturday last. Senator Cole, Chairman of the State Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections, presided, Senators Bradley and Tobey present. The case, it will be remembered, is in regard to the legality of the election of Hugh H. Moore as Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District, the claimant of the seat being Walter S. Pinckney, who alleges that fraudulent and incorrect returns were made in certain named districts at the November elections of last year. Messrs. George Bliss and John I. Davenport are counsel for Mr. Pinckney, and Mr. George W. Wingate is attorney for Moore. The session of the committee, yesterday, was mostly consumed in receiving the testimony of voters at the last election in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Mr. David D. Hasbrouck, of the Bureau of Elections, was sworn, and delivered to the committee the poll-books of the Twentieth Election District, to be used as reference. John E. Peck was sworn, and testified that he was an inspector of election in the Second Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District at the last November election; that Messrs. Joseph Hart, Albert Lancaster, and Samuel Levon acted with him as inspectors, and that, so far as his knowledge went, the returns made by said inspectors were correct; that some of the blank forms of election returns were signed before the canvass was completed, and then the figures were written in the body of the lists. John J. Rabineau was sworn, and testified that he officiated with Messrs. Humphrey, O'Brien, and Lord as inspectors of election last November, in the Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and that, so far as he knew, the correct returns were made, and that the election was a very quiet one in that district. Wm. F. Abbott was sworn, and testified that he was a poll clerk in the Third Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District; that Messrs. Philip Moss, John Mannix, Alex. Martin, and —— Corkey were inspectors of election in that district; that about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of election day, Inspector Mannix looked over the register of voters, drew off several names on a blank paper, (about ten names he thought) and then went to the corner of Seventy-sixth street and Third avenue, where he remained about ten minutes. What use was made of the names he did not know. Samuel Levon, one of the inspectors of election in the Second Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, corroborated the testimony given by John E. Peck.

The names of a large number of witnesses were called, but no response was made. Mr. Bliss stated that subpoenas had been served upon the parties called, and he urged that the committee procure an order from the Senate, compelling all parties so subpoenaed in this case, to show cause for their non-appearance in answer to the summons. The committee agreed to procure such order. After receiving the testimony of all the witnesses present, the committee adjourned the further hearing of the case until 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, 21st inst.

## *MR. SPRAGUE'S SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.*

It will be remembered that when the defalcations in the Brooklyn City Treasurer's office were discovered last Fall, City Treasurer Sprague, after he had been indicted, turned over all of his real and personal property to the city, and that his bondsmen, besides giving bail, gave their personal notes to secure the people against possible loss. Shortly after Deputy Treasurer Rodman had made his confession concerning the frauds, and had been liberated from custody, Sprague commenced suit against the city for the recovery of the property he had assigned, on the ground that he was guiltless of any fraud. The case was called yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Tappen. Corporation Counsel De Witt said the defendants were ready for trial. Ex-Judge Moore, for Mr. Sprague, said he was not prepared to go on owing to the ill health of his client. Mr. De Witt said: I don't wish to take advantage of my learned friend in any way, but still I think this matter ought not to be delayed. I am willing that a commission should be appointed to take Mr. Sprague's testimony as fully as may be desired. The issue, however, is not one of fact, but of law. I may state that the necessity for bringing this matter to a speedy trial arises from the peculiar nature of the case. Mr. Sprague at the time of the discovery of the defalcation was City Treasurer, and he made an assignment to the city of stocks and notes, and put a mortgage on his real estate to secure the city from loss. On this his bondsmen gave a note for the full amount of his supposed defalcation. The city was to realize on the securities, and deducting the amount thus realized from the face of the note given by the bondsmen the latter were to pay the balance. Sprague handed over his stocks, &c., to the Controller. Afterward, on Mr. Sprague's being indicted, he seems to have altered his mind, and this action was brought to set aside the assignment, and an injunction was secured enjoining the city and his bondsmen from negotiating the securities and realizing on the other property. The note of the bondsmen is due, and the city is in process of bringing suit. It is of the highest importance to justice, to the city, and to Mr. Sprague that this case should be brought to trial. I am disposed to be liberal, and shall be satisfied to have a commission to examine Mr. Sprague. I will go myself, and then let us have the trial set down for any day this term.

Mr. Moore said the assignment was made to cover the defalcation of Rodman, and he would show on the trial that the Treasurer is not a defaulter to the city through Rodman, but that this is an effort made by the Brooklyn Trust Company to throw back the money on the Treasurer, so as to make Sprague a defaulter. Between two and three hundred thousand dollars are involved, and we want the active efforts of Mr. Sprague for a full month to get up our case. The case has not been properly noticed, and was not at issue as to some of the defendants at the time we were noticed. Mr. Sprague's physician says that he can't leave his bed for six months. Judge Tappen suggested that counsel take an order to get Mr. Sprague's testimony by commission. Mr. Moore declined to consent to such an order. After some further argument Judge Tappen decided the matter by informing the Corporation Counsel that he could take an order to have Mr. Sprague's testimony by commission or an order for the dismissal of the case. Counsel have not yet decided what course to adopt.

## *PATRONS OF HARLEM RAILROAD IN COUNCIL.*

A meeting of the residents of White Plains and vicinity was held at Moran's Hall, in the village, on Saturday evening for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed most expedient and effectual in obtaining a reduction of passenger fare and rates on freight on the Harlem Railroad. Hon. Robert Cochran was called to the chair, and addresses were made by Judge Cochran, Samuel Faile, E. P. Ferris, Abraham Calkins, S. S. Marshall, and J. W. Young on the subject. A bill, which had been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, compelling a reduction of fares and freight rates, was read, approved, and unanimously adopted. A committee, consisting of Judge Cochran, A. S. Jarvis, S. S. Marshall, Henry P. Stewart, Samuel Faile, S. S. Martine, E. Harion, Jr., E. P. Ferris, Daniel Little, was appointed to wait upon Commodore Vanderbilt, and make known their grievances to him, and in case of being unsuccessful in their mission to seek redress at Albany; and in the meantime secure a concert of action in other villages along the line of the road.

# MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

## *BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.*

TRANSFER OF MILITIA REGIMENTS TO UNOCCUPIED ARMORIES—RETRENCHMENT—NOMINATION OF THE MARINE COURT CLERKS CONFIRMED.

The session of the Board of Supervisors yesterday was unusually animated. For some weeks past the Committee on Armories has had under consideration a proposition to transfer various Militia regiments to buildings at present unoccupied, for which the City pays rent, and the officers of these organizations have requested the committee to permit them to retain their present quarters, on the ground that they are more convenient. The appeals had some effect upon the committee, but the majority decided in favor of removing all regiments to unoccupied buildings when the leases of those now in use should expire. The board met at 3:30 o'clock. In the chamber were the representatives of the various regiments interested in the report. The new clerks of the Marine Court, whose official fate was to be determined by the board, were also present. Mr. Vance presided in the absence of the Mayor.

The following report of the Chamberlain showing the securities in his possession was read:

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| Bonds and mortgages | $1,623,697 00 |
| Deposits with the New-York Life Insurance Company and Trust Company at five per cent. | 65,691 15 |
| Deposits with the New-York Life Insurance Company and Trust Company at four per cent. | 82,250 65 |
| Deposits with United States Trust Company at five per cent. | 30,019 34 |
| Deposits with United States Trust Company at four per cent. | 135,535 70 |
| Interest money in Fulton National Bank | 14,793 92 |
| United States and City stock | 44,250 00 |
| Total | $1,998,237 78 |

The report was ordered on file.

Supervisor Monheimer submitted several preambles and resolutions, relating to the heavy rents paid by the City for unoccupied armories, the costly furniture supplied to some of them, and the necessity of curtailing the expenses of providing buildings for the militia. The resolutions directed the Committee on Armories to inquire whether these expenses could be reduced when the leases of each will expire; whether regiments can be transferred to unoccupied buildings for which the City pays rent, and whether the present occupied armories are used for other than military purposes. The object of the resolutions was to effect a reduction of $62,000 in the armory expenditures, and bring them within the appropriation made for 1874.

An amendment, offered by Supervisor Ottendorfer, that no bills of over $500 be audited by the Board except for supplies for which the Board had approved requisitions, when ordered by the proper authorities, was accepted. A long debate ensued as to whether the resolutions were designed to be retroactive, after which they were adopted.

The board then designated THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Daily News* as the official organs of the County, to publish the Session laws of 1874. Supervisor Cooper submitted a resolution referring the communication of the Marine Court Judges relative to the nominations of clerks and officers to a special committee to be named by the President.

Supervisor Monheimer—This board has no power over the matter. The number of Clerks and their salaries have been fixed by law.

Supervisor Cooper—We have power. I have the law before me here.

Supervisor Monheimer—The Judges are empowered to select their clerks, and we have no right to reduce the number or change the salaries.

The resolution was then laid on the table by a vote of 10 to 6.

The resolution to confirm the nominations of the Clerks and officers, recently made by the Marine Court Judges, was then called up on motion of Supervisor Ottendorfer. The following is the list: Joseph Riley, John T. Tully, John Reid, Alex. V. Davidson, Francis A. McKenzie, Stephen F. Rice, Bernard C. Ryan, Francis Nugent, Thomas J. Miller, Farrel O'Dowd, Francis Oakes, Edward A. Helly, Charles Gallagher, James Neville, John Fagan, John Quigg, John Tansey, William Bannett, William Gleeson, L. Oberle, interpreter.

Supervisor Cooper said he was opposed to placing any court under political influence. They had in the list before them some inexperienced men whom they were asked to confirm.

Supervisor Gilon—The gentleman is not speaking to the question.

President Vance—The Chair decides that he is in order.

Supervisor Cooper resumed. He said the men put out of the Marine Court were far more experienced than those appointed in their stead. It was their duty as reformers to cut down salaries. He was informed by some of the clerks of the Marine Court that the duties of the clerical force of that court could be performed by one-half the number now employed, and that the clerks would not leave if their salaries were reduced twenty-five per cent.

Supervisor Van Schaick said he would vote for the resolution if the mover would consent to have the salaries reduced.

Supervisor Monheimer repeated that the salaries were fixed by law.

Supervisor Ottendorfer asked that the board vote separately on each name, but this was declared out of order.

Supervisor McCafferty then moved that the clerks be limited to the first five on the list, and the motion, after a long debate, was lost.

Supervisor Koch here rose and said: Mr. Chairman, I believe we have too many clerks in these courts, and some of them do nothing. [Laughter.] They come down in the morning and say "Good day, Judge," "Good morning, Judge," and that's all the work they do.

Supervisor Morris—I don't know the gentlemen whose nominations we are called to confirm. This cry of reform, however, is all humbug. We dismissed a clerk of our board some time ago, and three other clerks were subsequently appointed, and those who opposed the increase of expenditures had the new clerks appointed.

After some further remarks the resolution confirming the candidates was adopted.

A petition to re-lease the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment was referred to the Committee on Armories.

Supervisor Van Schaick offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Charities and Correction of this board be, and they are hereby authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions from City and County officials and the public for the relief of the suffering poor; and further be it

*Resolved*, That said committee be, and they are hereby empowered to expend the money so contributed in such manner as in their judgment may seem proper.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The committee is constituted as follows: Supervisors Van Schaick, Billings, Morris, Monheimer, McCafferty.

Supervisor Morris moved to strike out the words, "Committee on Charities and Correction," and substitute "Committee on County Offices." The resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

Supervisor Monheimer offered a resolution to transfer the Seventy-first Regiment from their present quarters to the unoccupied armory on Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

The resolution called forth a long and animated discussion.

Supervisor Cooper said the Seventy-first should receive some consideration at the hands of the board. Its members were always ready to protect the interests and preserve order in this City, and he believed that without the presence of the Militia it would be difficult to preserve order here for twenty-four hours. He did not intend to vote for re-leasing armories, but he hoped action on the resolution would be postponed for one week, so that the officers of the regiment could be heard.

Supervisor Monheimer—There should be no delay in this matter. It has been before us for several weeks. Here is a plan proposed to save the City $34,000 a year, and I want the members of this board to decide practically whether they are in favor of reform.

Supervisor Billings said that, although he felt inclined to favor the Seventy-first Regiment, he also felt bound to vote for transferring them to an unoccupied armory, so as to save the rent of the building they now occupy.

Supervisor Cooper moved that the resolution be laid over for one week. The motion, after remarks for and against it had been made, was adopted.

The board then transacted some ordinary business, after which they adjourned until the 24th inst.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The regular session of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held yesterday. Assistant Alderman Healey was called to the chair. A resolution was submitted directing the Fire Commissioners to loan one of the old hand fire-engines to the Roman Catholic Protectory in Westchester County, so as to save the institution in case of fire.

Assistant Alderman Thornell opposed the resolution on the ground that the board had no power to give what belonged to the City to a private institution. He said a much older reformatory—the House of Refuge—had never asked such a favor.

Assistant Alderman Clancy replied that the resolution only provided for loaning a hand fire-engine. It was then adopted, Messrs. Thornell and Coddington voting in the negative.

An ordinance submitted by Assistant Alderman Theiss, prohibiting stage companies from using snow-plows, under a penalty of $100 fine for each offense, was referred to the Committee on Railroads. A petition of residents on the line of the Avenue D Railroad, complaining of the annoyances they have experienced from the machine used by the company to remove snow from their tracks, was also sent to the same committee.

The special committee appointed to inspect the Hippodrome presented a report, stating that it was safe, and not likely to take fire.

Assistant Alderman Thornell said the building was a very dangerous one, and might imperil others. He referred to the great fires in Boston and Chicago to show the necessity of exercising caution in regard to the material used in buildings [illegible] people and [illegible]. The [illegible] the matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings, who will make another investigation. The board then adjourned.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A deputation, consisting of Benjamin H. Field, Frederick De Peyster, and Benjamin Sherman, applied to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, for an appropriation for the Hospital for Incurables in this City. The Mayor replied that he had no power to grant money for the purpose, and that the deputation should apply to the Legislature.

The Municipal Committee, appointed to examine the affairs of each department with a view to retrenchment, will meet this afternoon.

Chamberlain Lane reports the receipts of his bureau last week at $1,342,339 63, and the payments $1,670,400 47. The amount in the City Treasury on Saturday was $1,422,891 67.

## *LAW REPORTS.*

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 17: 63, 115, 119, 120½, 107, 68, 29, 37.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—3, People's Bank vs. Crane, &c.; 6, Rivas vs. Schell; 35, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 37, Weir vs. Vail; 50, McHenry vs. Hazard, &c. Call No. 62, Crane vs. Onderdonk.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—896, Bowman, &c., vs. Keenan et al.; 54, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; 1245, Same vs. Same; 762, Nordhaus vs. Ahrens; 2068, Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1734, Todd vs. Shelbourne; 1486, Buff vs. The German Insurance Company of Erie, Penn., et al.; 383, Endicott et al. vs. Kelley, Sheriff; 1660, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 1670, Muller vs. Lyons et al.; 562, Johnson vs. Davison; 1560, Griswold et al. vs. Duscom; 820, Thurber et al. vs. Appolant et al.; 1216, Webb vs. Welsh; 1632, Kastor vs. Wells, President; 1668, Curtiss et al. vs. Kendrick; 1488, Delamater vs. Hermance; 1588, Berringer vs. Wengewerth; 1600, Goudy vs. Poulliano; 1400, Perry vs. Bindskopff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 1227, Dillebernas vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 717, Alonis vs. Charlick et al.; 829, Sinoy vs. Marshall; 1157, McAuliffe vs. Orr, Executrix et al.; 1183, Friedenberg vs. Jaraslowski; 1427, Schimmen vs. Von Prang; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 73, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 273, Home Insurance Company vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 991, McMaster vs. Green et al.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 1105, Claflin et al. vs. Mingesheimer; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 1343, Baker vs. Rhodes et al.; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan et al.; 1017, Shakespeare vs. Wainer et al.; 1539, Boyd vs. Merritt, Executrix, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Issues of Law and Fact—226, Gray vs. Green, impleaded; 303, Mott, Executor, &c., vs. Mott et al.; 312, Plump vs. Smith; 325, Zachwetzke vs. Decker et al.; 326, Bache et al. vs. Purcell; 328, Seligman vs. Peyser; 329, O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell; 331, Robinson et al. vs. Norris; 341, Peet vs. Ruszits; 342, Anthony vs. Anthony; 346, Codling vs. Brown; 351, Churchill, et al., &c., vs. Downs et al.; 352, Same vs. Same; 357, Winthrop, &c., vs. McKim; 359, Post vs. Weil; 1, Jones et al. vs. Butler, Administrator, &c.; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Ritter vs. Boody; 37½, Sandford vs. Norris; 53, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 65, Craney vs. Onderdonk et al., 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 53, Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.; 67, Potter vs. Coulter.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 601, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Constnery vs. Pearsall; 605, Batzen vs. Weinecke; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 849, Whattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebs vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 459, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Pacific Steam-ship Company; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 865, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 905, North Missouri Insurance Company vs. Mangam et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 826, Baxter et al. vs. Cohn; 664, Thacher et al. vs. Dimick et al.; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 838, Un. S. C. Company vs. Hermance et al.; 1569, Bolton vs. Baxter; 885, Fogg vs. Andrews; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 840, Homer et al. vs. Aborn; 862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 890, Pioneer I. Works vs. Reynolds; 706, Johl vs. Gross; 848, Superior and Puget Sound Company vs. Stewart et al.; 450½, Hemberg vs. Lanay; 880, People's Bank vs. Manhattan Glove Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2486, Anderson vs. Wilson; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2331, Hasson vs. Rohe; 3234, Jones vs. Kelly. Preference—3888, Cuddy vs. Mayor; 1528, Coe vs. Cassidy. Preference—3952. Henderson vs. Mayor; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 68, McCauley vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Ach; 2029, Schulze vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; 3934, O'Neill vs. Mayor; 1369, Bronk, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—2655, National Park Bank vs. Broadwell; 2570, Heller vs. Tuska; 2571, Same vs. Same; 2598, Crary vs. Brennan; 2645, Drinin vs. Murray; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al.; 2624, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 1601, Cockcroft vs. Muller; 2660, Genet vs. Bannon; 1792, Metzler et al. vs. North German Lloyds; 2580, Talmadge vs. Dinsmore, President; 2626, Legett et al. vs. Meyer; 2643, New-York and Hughes River Oil Company vs. Goodwin et al.; 2597, Newhall et al. vs. Moritz et al.; 2691, Stillman vs. Thorn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3258, Lloyd vs. Marsh, Jr.; 3782, Schmidt vs. Steinmetz; 2196, Jacquelin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 3006, Lage et al. vs. Vetter; 3264, Ferris et al. vs. Byrne; 2331, Gibbons vs. East River Savings Institution; 3382, Sanders vs. Sterling; 4310, Cook, Jr., vs. Fairchild; 2858, Kuhn vs. Herbert; 3180, Robinson vs. Smith; 3244, Jarvis vs. Linsbury; 3268, Simons vs. Lowenberg; 4445, Lowenthal vs. Wolff; 4368, Sleeper et al. vs. Cavin; 1490, Berston vs. Allison; 3262, Stockwell vs. Pirogo; 3247, Osborn vs. Bandman et al.; 2758, Veith vs. Wagner; 3280, Brandt vs. Schneider; 3282, Shaw et al. vs. Coe; 4338, Humphrey et al. vs. Rouse; 3785, Viemeister vs. Schwarting.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 2.—Held by Alker, J.—3251, Hull vs. Isaacson; 4323, Schamie vs. Mohrmann; 3235, Schlessinger et al. vs. Weiss; 3287, Berheimer et al. vs. Aahn et al.; 3531, Ley vs. Manner; 3153, Watermann vs. Tafner; 3293, Tacker vs. Smith et al.; 3243, O'Brien vs. Kelnzle; 3691, Wendgett vs. Woodruff; 4346, Wallmann vs. Wallmann; 3289, Sanborn vs. Friebetshauer; 3291, Fleischauer vs. Smith; 3293, Luise vs. Hedges et al.; 3295, Osborn vs. Fogg; 3297, Jones vs. Howard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—4170, Lowenbien vs. Howe et al.; 1652, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Wait; 2359, Bond vs. Cohen; 2674, Ahrens vs. Edler; 4058, Jesselson et al. vs. Winter; 4059, Fairchild vs. Reeve et al.; 3817, Schneider vs. Marks; 3814, Newburger vs. Glover; 4262, Cochrane vs. Moffat et al.; 4327, Ripley vs. Gilbert et al.; 4340, Angell et al. vs. Dudley; 3203½, Bogert vs. Carney et al.; 4151, Metzgar vs. Rudesberger; 3938, Lewis vs. Low; ——, Holstein vs. Trimble; 4371, Preston vs. Robinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Daniel Sullivan, robbery; James McDermott, felonious assault and battery; Hugh Fox, burglary; John Mahon and Henry Dean, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Jane Anastoss and Louis Williams, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Beck, grand larceny; Annie Burns, grand larceny from the person; George Williams, grand larceny from the person; Jane Adams, receiving stolen goods; Mary Ann Burke, disorderly house; Anna M. Barker, attempt to extort money.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Hazard, Jr., vs. Ormberson; surety approved.

In the matter, &c., Bowman et al.; application denied.

Cruft, Executor, vs. Sexton et al.; judgment granted.

Osgood et al. vs. Strauss et al.; Taylor vs. Trimble; motions denied without costs.

Coe vs. Hoffy; motion denied, with costs and stay discharged.

Kittredge et al. vs. Trenor et al.; temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs; memorandum.

Garnier vs. Brandon; Coffin vs. The Hanson Cab Company; McConnell et al. vs. Fitzgerald, Jr.; Mayer vs. Mayer; Beaumont vs. Beaumont; memorandums.

Walcott vs. Crosby; motion denied with $10 costs; memorandum.

In the matter, &c., Mercy; application dismissed.

Devoe vs. Nutter; motion denied with $10 costs.

Cowen vs. Hillas; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Sedgewick.*

Clements vs. Jones; order overruling demurrer.

Merkle vs. Green; order denying motion.

Elliot vs. Moore; order for leave to issue execution.

Jutte vs. Hughes; order for allowance.

O'Neill vs. Murphy; motion for reference granted.

West vs. Platt; motion granted.

Delamater vs. The American Journal Box Company; Same vs. Same; motions denied.

Meillek vs. Gilmore; Heffelsheimer vs. Fladderman; references ordered.

Loebig vs. Simon; order granted.

Whittaker vs. Stebbins; order for judgment and accounting.

Aryling vs. Riley; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Larremore.*

Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; judgment for plaintiff; see memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

*Before Judge Lawrence and a Jury.*

CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

*George W. Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff in this suit seeks to recover from the City damages to the extent of $50,000. He claims that the sewers in East Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets were so carelessly and imperfectly constructed as to impede the drainage; that in consequence a large quantity of earth has been washed away from his property on First avenue between streets named; that the bulkhead has been injured; and that large quantities of offensive matter has accumulated at the mouth of such sewer, rendering his property thereat valueless. The defense on the part of the City is, that the sewer was carefully and properly constructed, but that the flow therefrom has been impeded by the wrongful act of the plaintiff in causing a large quantity of earth to be dumped in the river at the sewer's mouth. Evidence for plaintiff being all in, a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the dumping of earth at the mouth of the sewer complained of by defendant as the cause of all the trouble, was done without permission from the proper City authorities. Judge Lawrence granted the motion and dismissed the complaint, subject to the opinion of the court at General Term. Freeman J. Fithian and A. J. Vanderpoel for plaintiff; D. C. Calvin and H. J. Forker for the City.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

New notes of issue must be filed in all cases ten days before the first Monday of March, 1874, with date of appeal and the name of the Judge who tried the cause. The note of issue must further state whether appeal from order or judgment, or the same will not be placed on the calendar.

By order of the court.

## *NOTICE TO THE POLICE.*

Yesterday afternoon a prize-fight was arranged between George Young's Unknown and the Hoboken Clipper. The men signed articles to fight at catch weight for $500 a side. A deposit of $50 a side was [illegible] by George McClure on behalf of the [illegible] [illegible]

# THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

## *TRIAL OF JOHN E. SIMMONS.*

THE CONCLUSION OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE—EVIDENCE IN REBUTTAL—CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

The trial of John E. Simmons for the murder of Nicholas W. Duryea, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Phelps, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Graham and Davenport. The evidence for the defense was continued.

John Loomis, of No. 790 Navy street, Brooklyn, testified that he met Duryea about 6 o'clock on the evening of his death, on South street, and he said: "You are the very man I want to see." Witness asked him what about, when he said: "I am told you are connected with the Brooklyn *Eagle*," and upon being told not, he said that that paper had done him a great deal of injury, by publishing articles against him, and he wanted him to find out who their author was. He advised him to go and see the proprietors, but Duryea replied that he knew who the instigators of these articles were. That he was bound to lay him out, and was prepared to do so. They went and had some drink, and he added that he had an idea John E. Simmons was connected with their publication. They then parted. In answer to Mr. Phelps, the witness said he was formerly editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, but was now a member of the Bar.

Abraham Marx stated that he was intimately acquainted with the deceased for about thirteen years. In the middle of October, 1872, he met him crossing the Fulton Ferry, and in the course of a conversation, Duryea asked him if he had heard of his difficulty with Simmons, for he understood he was a friend of his, and he immediately added: "The next time I meet him, I intend to cut his comb. I intend to kill the ——, and I'm prepared to do it." The witness met Simmons afterward, in the Sinclair House, and mentioned the matter to him. Simmons replied that he had heard a great deal of that talk, and did not propose to be caught in a trap.

William P. Ashman testified that on the Saturday before the death of Duryea he met him in Sutherland's eating-room, in Liberty street. Duryea called him, and said, "Did you see any of the Simmons brothers lately, and did you hear they dissolved?" He answered, "No," and referring to the prisoner, the deceased said, "The —— has robbed me, and I'll cut the guts out of him." He went on in that way for about fifteen minutes. Simmons came in while they were there, and on seeing Duryea he turned and walked out again. He left Duryea, and on walking out of the store met Simmons. Simmons said that he intended to keep away from Duryea, and not cross his path. He went back again into the saloon, and Duryea repeated his threats regarding Simmons. In a subsequent conversation he had with the prisoner he advised him to keep out of Duryea's way, and not to let him get the first blow at him.

Jesse Smith, who had been in the employ of the deceased, testified that he always carried a pistol, and if he did not do so it was through mistake. When under the influence of liquor he was exceedingly quarrelsome in his disposition. In answer to Mr. Phelps, Smith said he was never promised, and never received any money to testify in this case.

Philetus Hovey gave evidence that he knew Duryea since 1855, and when under the influence of liquor he was a desperate man. He was not so bad when sober, but he was the worst man he ever saw when drunk.

Mr. Graham offered to prove evidence of violent acts committed by the deceased, with a view to establish the allegation that he was a bad, desperate man.

District Attorney Phelps opposed the offer, and the court excluded it.

Mr. Graham drew the attention of the court to the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Stokes case, where evidence of this character was admitted.

Judge Brady—I have read and examined that decision myself, and I wrote an opinion upon it. I have been conquered by the Court of Appeals, but not convinced.

Mr. Graham said the defense charged that Duryea forfeited his life by his own misconduct, and they had a right to prove his general character. Their offer of proof of violent acts in connection with the practiced strength and agility of the deceased, as an oarsman and pugilist, was admirable. And when the deceased struck the prisoner in the face, the latter knew with whom he was dealing, and he was immediately thrown upon the defense.

Judge Brady said that if the testimony was admitted it would lay open the door to the admission of every specific act of violence to show whether Duryea was right or wrong in what he did. The courts admitted general refutation, and that, in his opinion, was the major premise—the specific act being the minor premise. The testimony was excluded as to specific acts not connected with Simmons.

Ira Van Buskirk testified that Duryea was very violent when affected by drink.

William T. Ashman was recalled to show that Duryea was physically a very powerful man.

George E. Perrin stated that he had known Duryea for about twenty years, and his reputation was as bad as that of any man in Brooklyn. He heard him boast once that he did not think any one could get away with him who looked like him.

Mark Maguire gave evidence regarding the muscular power which he had known the deceased to display.

The District Attorney asked the witness if Duryea was a slender man.

The witness replied that that was in his favor.

The District Attorney said that he should answer the questions put to him directly, and not give opinions unasked for.

Prisoner's counsel objected to having the District Attorney sneer at the witness, and he asked the court to interfere.

Judge Brady said that the District Attorney did not sneer at the witness, but the counsel for the defense volunteered statements which were entirely uncalled for.

Counsel for the prisoner—I merely offered a suggestion as to the duty of the court.

Judge Brady—The court understands its duty, and needs no suggestions.

Dr. Amabile, formerly of the Park Hospital, stated that on the evening of the affray which resulted in the death of Duryea, Simmons was taken to the hospital for treatment. There were marks of extravasated blood on the outer skin of the neck, and the day afterward his throat became inflamed internally. He also had a broken ankle, a dislocation of one bone, a fracture of another, and a rupture of the ligaments. As a general thing discoloration set in a few hours after the infliction of the wound. The spots on the throat were very slight, and were such marks as may be made by fingers compressing the windpipe. A broken bone generally meets together in about five or six weeks, but the ligament would take a longer time. The ankle, however, would continue to be very weak and stiff for some time.

Prof. Wood testified that he had the prisoner under his treatment at the Park Hospital, and he is still attending him. He did not go to see him until a few days after the injury was inflicted, and the inflammation of the throat was apparent, but the marks to which Dr. Amabile made reference had disappeared. Simmons had not yet recovered. It was one of the worst cases of fracture of the ankle that he had ever known. It was a common adage that a sprained ankle was worse than a broken bone.

P. W. Ostrander, President of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, of which Duryea was a member, testified that, under the influence of liquor, Duryea was a willful, resolute man. An offer to show that he was expelled from the club for acts of violence was excluded.

Luther Smith proved that Duryea carried a pistol, and an offer to show that, on one occasion, he fired several shots recklessly was overruled.

Police Capt. Speight testified that Duryea had the reputation of being a desperate man, and Simmons he always regarded as peaceable and inoffensive.

Benjamin F. Wood proved that the prisoner was a man of good character.

Robert Bonner, Joe Elliott, Alderman Monheimer, Chester Lamb, John McCool, Judge Bixby, and Wm. H. Grey gave corroborative evidence regarding the character of the prisoner as a peaceable and inoffensive man.

Counsel for the prisoner proposed to show by the evidence of another witness, a Mr. Taylor, that on one occasion Duryea entered a room where a man was in bed, flourishing a pistol, and demanding valuables, etc. For that act he was arrested on the spot. The offer was overruled and an exception taken.

The defense closed, and the prosecution in rebuttal called Charles B. Middlebrook, who testified that he was a Judge in Port Richmond, and was acquainted with the deceased for years. His reputation, so far as he knew, was that of a quiet, peaceable, and orderly man. He had never seen him under the influence of liquor, and his relations with him were more of a social character than anything else.

Matthias Clarke testified that he knew Duryea for twenty-five years, and never knew him to do a bad act, though he knew him to do a great many charitable ones. Dr. Martindale gave similar evidence, and the court adjourned until this morning.

## *COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.*

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Frederick Schmidt and Herman Braun, charged with burglary on the premises of August Banhahan, No. 110 East Houston street, on the 4th of February, were found guilty, and sent to State Prison for five years....John Moore pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Albert W. Wales pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary....William Bannon pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Martin O'Brien pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

## *CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.*

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants 6, amounting to $4,254 16; pay rolls, number of warrants 13, amounting to $39,561 66; total number of warrants 19, amounting to $43,815 82. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $32,478 22; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $6,426 87; collection of assessments and interest, $2,170 60; market rents and fees, $1,063 [illegible]; water rents, $1,400 55; licenses, Mayor's Office, $[illegible]; [illegible]

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 A. & P. Telegraph. 1st.. 89½ 200 St. Paul..... 47½
100 Western Union..... 77 100 do..... 47¾
300 do..... 76⅞ 25 C., C. & I..... 86½
1500 do..... 76⅝ 200 do..... 86¾
500 do..... 76¾ 100 do..... 87
600 do..... 76⅝ 100 do..... 87½
1400 do..... 76¾ 100 Ohio & Miss..... 24
500 do..... 76⅝ 100 do..... 24¼
300 Harlem..... 132¼ 100 Pacific R. of Mo... 44½
100 do..... 133 100 do.....b15. 44¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 43½ 200 do..... 44¾
100 do.....s2. 43¾ 200 do..... 44½
400 do..... 43⅝ 700 do..... 45
600 do..... 43¾ 700 do.....b10. 45
100 Erie Railroad..... 25 100 do.....s3. 44½
200 North-western..s3. 58⅝ 100 do..... 44¾
200 do..... 58⅝ 200 Atlantic & P...s3. 21¾
1200 do..... 58¾ 400 do..... 21¾
300 do.....s2. 58¾ 400 do..... 22
100 do..... 59 500 do..... 22
100 do.....s10. 59¼ 200 do.....b10. 22
100 N. Y. C. & H.....c.104⅜ 100 do.....c. 21⅞
200 do..... 104¼ 1450 do..... 22
1100 Lake Shore..... 82⅝ 200 do.....b10. 22
500 do..... 82⅝ 100 do.....c. 21⅞
200 do.....s3. 82⅝ 100 do..... 22
600 do..... 82⅝ 200 do..... 22
1500 do..... 82⅞ 1100 do..... 21⅞
400 do.....s3. 82⅜ 200 do.....b3. 22
900 do..... 82⅝ 200 do.....b10. 22
300 do..... 82⅜ 200 Tol. & Wab..... 52¾
400 Union Pacific....c. 36⅝ 1000 do..... 52¾
4500 do..... 36⅞ 800 do..... 52⅝
700 do.....b5. 36⅞ 100 do.....b5. 52⅞
1000 do.....s3. 36⅝ 400 C., C. & I. C..... 32¼
600 do..... 36⅝ 800 do..... 32
2000 do..... 36⅝ 100 Rock Island..... 108½
200 do.....s3. 36⅝ 100 do..... 108
700 B., H. & E..... 2 100 do.....s3. 107⅞
1300 do..... 2¼ 100 do..... 107⅝
100 do.....b3. 2¼ 100 St. Paul Pf..... 87½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81.120⅜ $5,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.120
500 U. S. 5-20 C.. 119 3,000 do..... 12.120¼
'62..... 119½ 1,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.119⅝
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C.. 3,000 do..... b.119⅝
'65, new..... 119¾ 8,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.120⅜
36,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. 3,000 do..... 12.120
'65, new..... 119¾ 20,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.116¾
5,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C.113⅜ 30,000 do..... 116⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 100 U. S. Express..... 72¼
do. ex coupon.... 66 100 C. & I. C.....b.c. 32
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 200 do..... 107⅞
do.....b3. 86 100 do..... 107⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 35½ 200 L. S. & M. So.. c. 82⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 200 do..... 82⅜
ex coup. b. 6c. 300 do..... 82⅝
4,000 do..... 66¾ 100 do.....b3. 82⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, Consol. 50½ 5 do..... 82⅝
5,000 do..... 50¾ 100 do..... 82⅝
10,000 N. C. 6s, Spec. 100 do..... 82⅝
ist, 3d cls. b.c. 10¾ 400 do..... 82⅝
10,000 do..... 10¾ 100 do..... 82⅝
4,000 N. Y. S. B.L.R.106 500 do.....b3. 82⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 94 900 do.....s3. 82¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st. 0.105 600 do..... 82¼
5,000 Long Dock bds. 50¼ 100 do..... 82¼
1,000 do..... 98½ 500 do..... 82¼
2,000 Ala. & Tenn. 2d. 99 100 Panama.....b. c. c.116½
16,000 Cent. Pac. Gld. 200 do.....c. 116
100 do.....s3. 96¼ 900 Union Pacific. b.c. 36⅝
23,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 88 500 do..... 36¾
15,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 82½ 800 do.....b3. 36⅝
1,000 C. P. 10s, inc. 83¾ 25 do..... 36⅝
1,000 C. P. 10s, 1st.. 3400 do..... 36¾
C. Gold bds..... 88¾ 1400 do..... 36⅞
5,000 do..... 86⅝ 1000 do.....b3. 36⅞
10,000 do..... 86¾ 500 do.....s3. 36¾
5,000 H.&St.Jo.S.C. 84½ 500 do..... 36¾
5,000 Great W. 2d.. 85 1600 do..... 36¾
5,000 G.W. ist '88.82 93½ 500 C., C. & I..... 88
500 Mor. & Es. 2d. 99 500 do..... 87¾
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.104½ 100 do..... 87¾
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 31½ 100 do.....b. c. 87¾
1,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 95½ 100 do..... 88
1,000 Mil. & St.P.1st, 100 do.....b3. 88
La Crosse div. 92 100 do..... 88¼
10,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 90½ 100 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 58¾
11,000 do.....b10. 89⅝ 100 do..... 58¾
10,000 B.,H.&E.1st,b5 31 200 do.....b3. 58¾
30,000 do..... 31¼ 200 do..... 58¾
4000 do..... 31¾ 100 do..... 58¾
10,000 do..... 31¾ 100 C. & R. W. Pf.b.c. 75¾
16,000 do.....s3. 31¾ 600 do..... 75¾
1,000 Tol., Can. So. & 410 N. J. Central..... 107
Detroit Bds. 68 2000 do..... 107
1,000 Ch. &O.1st,b.c. 57 200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 47¾
6,000 D.& H. 1st. 84.102 200 do.....b30. 47¾
1,000 St.L.& I. M. 2d. 84½ 200 D., L. & W...b. c.111¾
1,500 C. & N. W. 1st.110¾ 400 do.....s3. 111¾
40 Bank of Commerce..116¼ 400 do..... 111¾
30 Am. Ex. Bank..... 109½ 100 B., H. & E...b. c. 2
25 Fourth Nat. Bnk.106½ 200 do..... 2¼
100 Am. Ex. Nat. Bk. 97 T., W. & W...b. c. 52¾
100 do..... 59½ 500 do..... 52¾
200 do..... 60 100 do.....s10. 52¾
300 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 76¼ 100 do..... 52¾
200 do..... 76⅜ 100 do.....s3. 52¾
200 do.....s2. 76⅜ 500 do..... 52¾
700 do..... 76⅜ 300 do.....s3. 52
1500 do..... 76⅜ 400 do..... 51¾
1000 do.....s3. 76⅜ 100 C., C. & I. Rights. 1
600 do..... 76⅜ 100 do..... 1
1500 do..... 76⅜ 109 Chic. & Alton..... 111¾
1700 do..... 76¼ 30 Chic. & Alton Pf. 115
1800 do..... 76⅜ 53 P., Ft. W. & C. Gd. 94
15 N. Y. C. & Hud..104¾ 25 do.....b. c. 93½
200 do..b. c.s3.104⅜ 100 Mor. & Essex..b3. 92¾
200 do..... 104⅜ 90 do..... 92¾
100 do.....s3. 104⅜ 73 N. Y., L. E. & W. 13½
100 do..... 104⅝ 100 P. R. of M..b. c.b3. 44¼
100 do..... 104½ 100 do..... 44
At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 18⅞ 100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31¾
200 do..... 18⅞ 100 At. & P. Pf.b.c.b3. 21¾
200 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c. 43¼ 50 do..... 22
100 do.....s3. 43¼ 200 do..... 21¾
200 do..... 43¼ 100 do..... 21¾
200 do..... 43¼ 700 do.....s3. 21¾
100 do..... 43¾ 700 do..... 21¾
200 do.....s3. 43¾ 100 do..... 21¾
200 Col. Coal.....b. c. 46¾ 200 do..... 21¾
415 do..... 46¾ 100 do..... 21¾
100 Quick. Min. Co... 34½ 500 O. & M...b. c.b3. 33¾
100 do..... 34 400 do..... 33¾
20 American Ex..... 64½ 100 do..... 33¾
do.....b. c. 64½ 1300 do..... 33¼
200 Adams Ex.....b. c. 98 100 do..... 33¾
100 Hadley Falls..... 100 do.....e. 33¾
do.....b. c.s2. 100 do..... 33¼
50 do.....s2. 100 do.....b3. 33¾
200 do.....c.132 100 C., C. & I.C.b.c.b3. 32
14 Mich. Cent. As. 92½ 50 do..... 32¼
do..... 91¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 West. Union..s3. 76 100 C., C. & Ind'pls. 87½
600 do..... 76¾ 200 do..... 88
500 do.....b3. 76¾ 100 do..... 88¼
2500 do..... 76¾ 123 do..... 88¼
1300 do..... 76¾ 200 do..... 88¼
1900 do..... 76⅝ 800 St. Paul..... 47
100 do.....s3. 76⅝ 100 do..... 47
100 do..... 76¼ 800 do..... 47
100 Quicksilver Pf... 39 200 do.....b3. 47
100 Pacific Tel..... 43 100 Tol. & Wabash..... 51½
100 do..... 18 100 do..... 51¾
100 Pacific Mail..s3. 43¾ 600 do..... 51⅝
do.....b60. 43¾ 100 do.....b3. 51⅝
500 do..... 43⅝ 500 do..... 51⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..104¾ 400 do..... 51⅝
do.....b3. 104⅝ 100 do.....b3. 51⅝
200 Erie Railway..... 25 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 25⅛ 200 do..... 51⅝
200 do..... 25¼ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 25⅜ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 25½ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 25⅝ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 25¾ 100 do..... 51⅝
200 do..... 25⅞ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 26 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 26⅛ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 26¼ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 26⅜ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 26½ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 26¾ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 27 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 27¼ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 27½ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 27¾ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 28 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 28¼ 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 28⅜ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 36¼ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 43½ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 44 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 44¼ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 44½ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 45½ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 81¾ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 82 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 82¼ 100 do..... 51⅝
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100 do..... 84¼ 100 do..... 51⅝
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# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1874.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELAINE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Marten Family.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Eva Hamilton, Mr. Geo. Atkins.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

COOPER UNION.—LECTURE TO LADIES by Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D.

CHAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)


*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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TERMS, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

*TO ADVERTISERS.*

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Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*


The Democratic journals share in the uncertainty of their party in regard to the course which ought to be taken about Louisiana. Senator CARPENTER has the merit of proposing a definite plan—a plan which most Republicans would be very glad to see adopted if they could be quite sure that it could be legally justified. But what do the Democrats recommend? We find in one of their papers yesterday an article on the subject, in which we are told that "despotism is a thief," and that the "key of the political situation just now is to abandon the rule of partisanship, and to enter boldly upon the broad highway of statesmanship in the administration of the Federal Government." Unfortunately, this is rather vague. Nor do we gather any light from the subsequent part of the article, which says: "Then let the Republican Congressmen not halt at smart speeches. The public demands more, and will not be satisfied with less." With less than what? The New-York *Herald* should explain itself—for it is needless to say that the style of writing we have quoted is only to be found in the *Herald* in the present year of grace. This is its final recommendation; "You must unrivet and knock off the chains from the limbs of a sovereignty that has equal title with your own constituents to swing them freely to the heavens." There we have the remedy in a nut-shell, if we could only find out what it is. For our own parts, we cannot even make out what or who it is that ought to "swing," unless it may be the inventors of the pigeon English which adorns the *Herald's* "intellectual department." The question most people want to have answered is this: Do the Democrats, as a party, recommend Congress to order a new election in Louisiana?

Senator GANSON has requested the postponement of the hearing of the opponents to the Erie Classification bill until the 24th inst. What his motives are we cannot explain, any more than we can assign an honorable reason for his introduction of the bill, and his attempt to force it helter-skelter through the Legislature. Perhaps JAY GOULD thinks that his money will have time to circulate freely between this and the 24th. The scheme, however, has now been exposed, and it will be the fault of the Legislature if it is carried out in defiance of a firmly-pronounced public opinion.

The remarkable attack on liquor saloons, begun in Ohio, is evidently destined to extend to all parts of the country. Already an organization is being prepared in this City. As we have said before, our sympathies are with the wives and mothers who are trying to check drunkenness, rather than with the husbands and fathers who spend their leisure hours in getting drunk. The means adopted for this purpose may be open to criticism, but it ought to be fair criticism. We hope this hint will be taken by letter-writers and other contributors who have overwhelmed us with "funny articles" on the subject. The "women's crusade," as it is called, is designed for a good purpose, and is therefore not an appropriate theme for that questionable humor in which many of our correspondents indulge whenever women show an interest in anything relating to public or social life.

That the Customs Revenue laws of the United States are in urgent need of codification and simplification is so apparent that there will be general approval of any bill likely to secure that result. The measure introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. WOODFORD appears to be well adapted to secure the desired end. The commission, if properly constituted, might be able to so arrange the statutes that those to whom the knowledge is essential would be able to discover just what the Customs laws require. We have recently had striking proofs that some people have apparently found it impossible to acquire this information. The work proposed by the bill involves only a slight expense; and as it cannot possibly do any harm, while it may accomplish much good, it should be authorized.

The Emperor of Russia has given expression to what we pointed out the other day as a significant political fact, that a perfect understanding exists between four of the five great powers of Europe. The declaration that their Majesties of Germany, Austria, Great Britain and Russia can guarantee the peace of Europe is obviously something more than a piece of after-dinner sentiment. The wonder is that the fact being so, they should retain in their respective empires such vast and expensive armaments. They cannot all be afraid of France, and while these four maintain their present friendly attitude, France can stir neither hand nor foot toward taking her revenge for Sedan. It is no exaggeration to say that the peace of two continents would be assured for at least a century to come, if the friendly relations of Russia, Germany, Austria, and Great Britain were to continue on their present basis. But no one believes that some of these countries will not find, even in the present generation, objects of ambition which cannot be obtained save at the cost of war with some other. Hence, the grasp of international friendship is made with mailed hands.

To anybody who happens to be familiar with the merits of the question concerning emigrant head-money, now before the Legislature, there is no slight significance in the fact that the financial report of the present board has not yet been published, though the law orders that it shall be laid before the Legislature before the 1st of February in each year. A proof of that interesting document, now before us, explains the reason. The Commissioners demand an increase of fifty cents in the head-money, on the ground of a deficit, amounting, at the end of the year, to $66,000. Their report shows a deficit of less than $2,500. It further shows that they received during the year from all sources, $463,706 63, and spent for salaries the enormous sum of $144,243 89—more than one third of their entire income, and more than has ever been spent in salaries by any previous board. Of this amount, $59,449 07 is credited to the first four months of the year, under the late Tammany Board, or $11,889 81 a month; and $84,794 87 was spent in the last seven months, or $12,113 54 per month, showing a monthly expenditure of $223 73 in excess of the Ring board. That board was legislated out of office because of its extravagance, especially in reference to salaries. Is it not time that the Legislature paid some attention to the facts we have briefly mentioned?

All friends of canal reform in this State must regret the action of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, in reference to the funding amendment now pending in the Legislature. It is true that the provision that no direct tax shall hereafter be laid for canal purposes might, if adopted, prevent any enlargement without further constitutional change, but it cannot be denied that the amendment would secure low tolls, which is its chief object. The enlargement of the Erie Canal is a question of the future; low tolls must be established at once, as the permanent policy of the State, to retain our commerce. It is admitted by the Chamber of Commerce that the addition of the prohibition of direct taxation in the future was made in good faith by the Senate last year, from the conviction that the amendment would not be approved by the people in any other form. There is reason to believe that this conviction was well founded, and the whole question, therefore, is whether half a loaf is better than no bread. In time the people of the State will see the necessity of enlargement, but as it is not an immediate essential, we cannot see the wisdom of asking the Legislature to reject an amendment which secures low tolls because it does not also embrace enlargement. We should take that which is most urgently required by our present condition, and which, as it happens, is all we can get.

There are strong reasons for believing that the recent report made by Commissioner STERN on the statistics of drunkenness among women of the workhouse was founded on incorrect returns. The figures given stated that "from Jan. 1, 1870, to January, 1874, 540 men were committed for habitual drunkenness from 6 to 100 times, and 9,006 women for the same offense." The proportion of the two sexes is the remarkable feature of this statement. Will Mr. STERN enlighten the public?

Much can be said in favor of the proposition of Mr. PRINCE, made in the Assembly last evening, to have the Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed by the Regents of the university. They would be much more likely to select a suitable person than the Legislature, and it is necessary that the educational system of the State should be under an undivided control. Whether this control should be wholly vested in the Regents or in the Superintendent, is a question for the Legislature to answer; but measures should certainly be taken to prevent any conflict of supervision in the future. Although the educational system of New-York is creditable, a great deal can be done to improve it. The subject has been neglected too long, and we are glad that it has at last been brought to the attention of the Legislature.

What has become of the Commissioners of Accounts? Their investigations were expected to operate as a permanent check upon extravagance in the departments, and were supposed to be certain to bring to light any misappropriations of City money. In

missioners may have heard that there is an almost universal public curiosity to know what becomes of the $1,000,000 annually spent by the Street-cleaning Bureau. It has not occurred to anybody to apply to them for information on this subject, because their official existence has been well-nigh forgotten. But it is clearly their business to elucidate just such points of municipal expenditure as this. The charter directs them "from time to time to make an examination of the several departments and officers, and make such recommendations to the Board of Apportionment and other officers with reference thereto, and *particularly with reference to salaries and duties*, as they deem advisable." We don't know where the Commissioners are burrowing now, but it certainly is not among the records of the Police Department. Do the Commissioners avoid that department lest the Mayor should exercise his power of removing at least two of them "at pleasure?" We should like to see them act on the principle that what the taxpayers are chiefly interested in knowing, it is their business to furnish. If the Mayor is foolish enough to interfere with their discharge of a public duty, the risk will be his, not theirs.

*LOCAL TAXES AND EXPENDITURES.*

A bill is now before the State Senate investing the Board of Apportionment with authority to revise the estimates for 1874, so as to lighten the very heavy rate of taxation—3 40-100 per cent.—which is called for by the estimates as they now stand. The Senate resolved last night to find out, before giving the authority required, in what manner the proposed reductions are to be effected. In the interests of the tax-payers, this is a very undesirable proceeding. It is impossible to curtail any branch of public expenditure without awakening the active hostility of those intrusted with its disposal, and once the proposed reductions are declared, it is equally impossible to prevent the opposition to them from being felt at Albany in a direction counter to that of the public welfare. Besides, it is no part of the business of the Legislature to decide upon the details of municipal business. After the nature and relations of the departmental organization suitable for the government of the City have been defined, the Legislature should confine itself to making such amendments as may be required to this municipal machinery. It leads to administrative confusion, as well as to gross jobbery, when the governing power of the State interferes with work which properly belongs to local agencies. We have had enough of tax levies lobbied through at Albany; and the desire of the Senate to know precisely how the power delegated to the Board of Apportionment is to be used, shows that the danger of relapsing into the vicious rut that has proved so costly in the past, is by no means imaginary.

The Legislature should distinctly understand that the people of this City will regard with little patience any delay in granting whatever authority may be required to save us from the infliction of a tax of 3.40 per cent. House proprietors already plead the high rate as a sufficient reason for keeping up rents, and it is to a certain extent a perfectly valid excuse. It has been the misfortune of the era of reform in this City, to have to bear not only the consequences of the criminal blunders of pretended friends like Mayor HAVEMEYER, but also the odium of burdens incurred and left unliquidated during a long period of misrule. Take the solitary fact that we must pay this year $6,500,000 more for interest of the City and County debt than was required in 1869, as illustrating how large a proportion of our taxes is swallowed up in paying for Ring plunder. But the majority of people are liable to overlook details of this kind. They reason thus: We are called on to raise $38,000,000 of taxes in 1874 by an annual rate of 3.40 per cent., while in 1871 we raised less than $25,000,000 by a rate of 2 per cent., therefore, Reform is more costly than Ring rule. We have pointed out time and again, that the actual expenditures in 1871 were proportionately much larger than those required for the present year, and that it is to a great extent because of the $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 of current expenditures left unprovided for in 1871 that our taxes are now so heavy.

It is a favorite doctrine with some of the self-constituted representatives of the working men that official salaries are mainly responsible for the high taxes. There is doubtless a fair field for reduction left in regard to officials paid by fees, like the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk, but their enormous revenues do not directly affect the rate of taxation at all. Among the salaries of those who do, there may still be some room for reduction. In regard to the number of subordinate clerks we should say decidedly there is. But it is not generally understood how enormous a saving has been effected in this branch of expenditure, under the new charter, as compared with that of 1870. As the result of a very thorough examination of this subject, we present the following data for comparison. The salaries of the following officers are taken from the official records of 1871 and 1873:

| | 1871. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Mayor | $12,500 | $12,000 |
| Controller | 16,000 | 10,000 |
| Corporation Counsel | 21,500 | 15,000 |
| Commissioner of Public Works | 7,500 | 10,000 |

The special reasons which TWEED'S numerous occupations afforded him for being moderate in his salary as Commissioner of Public Works, sufficiently explain the single exception to the rule above illustrated. In the salaries of the immediate subordinates of these officers, the contrast is equally striking. In 1871 the Clerks and subordinates in the Mayor's Office cost $40,500. The new charter restricts the present incumbent to an expenditure under this head of $30,000. The heads of the several bureaus of the Finance Department have had their scale of remuneration reduced as follows:

| | 1871. | 1873 |
|---|---|---|
| Deputy Controller | $9,000 | $7,000 |
| Stock Clerk | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| Collector of City Revenues | 14,413 | 5,000 |

Then in 1871 there were two Auditors, one for the City and one for the County, who cost $10,800 a year, and who acted on Mayor HALL'S "purely ministerial" theory of an Auditor's functions. In 1873 one Auditor acted in a very painstaking and laborious fashion for both City and County, at an annual salary of $7,500. In 1871 the Receiver of Taxes and his deputy cost $16,000; in 1873 the Receiver, without any deputy, was paid $7,000. The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works in 1871 had a salary of $7,500; in 1873 the salary was $6,000. In 1871 the Collectors of Assessments and their Clerks were paid by a percentage on their collections, which for that year amounted to $142,170. In 1873 they formed a Bureau of the Finance Department, and were paid by salary at a cost of $22,273.

The salaries paid to the heads of the other departments compare as follows:

| | 1871. | 1873 |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Commissioners | $50,000 | $17,000 |
| Dock Commissioners | 50,000 | 16,500 |
| Park Treasurer or President | 10,000 | 6,500 |
| Commissioners of Charities and Correction | 50,000 | 16,500 |
| Health Commissioners | 20,000 | 11,500 |
| Police Commissioners | 60,000 | 32,000 |
| Superintendent of Buildings and deputy | 12,500 | 6,500 |
| Tax Commissioners | 50,000 | 16,500 |

Of course the reductions above shown have been effected by lessening the numbers, as well as the remuneration of the officers indicated. In the subordinate sections of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, the reductions have been no less remarkable than in the salaries of the Commissioners, as the following figures will show:

| | 1871. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Tax Assessors | $30,000 | $12,000 |
| Secretary Board of Assessors | 4,000 | 2,500 |
| Clerks and subordinates | 175,000 | 125,400 |

In 1871 the Chamberlain's official income, including his salary as County Treasurer, his enormous fee for signing a check for the State tax, and his revenue derived from the contributions of the depository banks, and from other collateral sources, probably did not fall short of $250,000. In 1873 the sum assigned him in payment of his own salary, that of his deputy, and all the expenses of his office, amounted to but $30,000.

Under the head of County expenditures the reductions are in some cases equally remarkable. The salaries of the Judges remain fixed by law as in 1871, but the annual sum paid to Clerks and attendants has been reduced as follows. It may be remarked that there is a good field here for still further retrenchment.

| | 1871. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Supreme Court Clerks | $38,500 | $32,000 |
| Supreme Court officers | 45,600 | 27,000 |
| Superior Court Clerks | 53,000 | 53,000 |
| Superior Court officers | 57,700 | 24,000 |
| Common Pleas Clerks | 44,200 | 51,700 |
| Common Pleas officers | 38,400 | 24,000 |
| Marine Court Clerks | 27,500 | 46,500 |
| Marine Court officers | 33,600 | 19,200 |
| Court of General Sessions' Clerks | 17,000 | 17,500 |
| Court of General Sessions officers | 44,500 | 39,600 |

The decided increase in the Clerks of the Common Pleas and Marine Courts requires, to say the least, some defense or explanation. The salaries paid in the District Attorney's Office are somewhat below those for 1871, but, considering the enormous increase both of business and activity in that department, the saving cannot reasonably be expected to be large. In 1871 there were 58 Clerks and subordinates in the Surrogate's Office, at an annual cost of $96,700. That number was reduced last year to 26, and the cost to $47,700. In the County Clerk's Office there has been a slight saving, and the salary of Commissioner of Jurors, paid in 1871 at the rate of $15,000, is now paid at the rate of only $5,000 per year.

*NEGRO RULE IN THE SOUTH.*

At a moment when the sad condition of affairs in Louisiana is attracting the attention of the whole country, and when Mississippi has elected a steam-boat porter to the United States Senate only because his skin is black, the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature are more scandalous than at any time since the close of the war. No one can deny that some of the members of the colored race have displayed a rare capacity for public affairs. Yet, owing to a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the race has not distinguished itself favorably in the three States we have mentioned. With Louisiana we have recently dealt at length, and we need not now refer to it more in detail. Mississippi is not in so bad a condition, and has not been plundered to the same extent, but the recent elections prove that the State can hope for no substantial prosperity under its present control. It is, however, in South Carolina that negro domination in affairs is most pronounced, and there its evils are most apparent.

If there were any doubt of the unfitness of the present rulers of the State to hold the trust now reposed in them, they would be wholly removed by the perusal of a sketch of the proceedings of a recent session of the Legislature which we print in another column. Those who have hoped that matters were improving in South Carolina, will be sorely disappointed by this latest specimen of the temper which controls the law-making power of the State. There would be little cause to complain that the manners of the legislators are not better than in former years if their morals had improved. But this, unhappily, does not appear to be the case. The Legislature of South Carolina is apparently a gang of thieves, intent only upon plundering the people whom it is supposed to serve. Long practice has made the Legislature of the State a perfected system of brigandage. Ignorant negroes, transplanted from the cotton fields to the halls of the Capitol, where they have been drilled by unscrupulous white adventurers, have naturally made a mockery of government, and bankrupted the State. It is not surprising that such legislators, representing constituencies debased by a long period of vassalage, and under such tutelage, should have displayed an ingenuity in fraud which has no parallel in history.

It is among the least of the deplorable consequences of negro supremacy in South Carolina that the credit of the State has been utterly destroyed. The State debt has been increased over $10,000,000 since the close of the war, and nothing has been secured in public improvements for this prodigal waste of the public revenues. The bonds of the State are worthless, and matters have now become so desperate that the robbers who rule it are forced to depend for their stealings upon the pittance of taxation which can still be wrung from an impoverished people. Public morals have been so debased that any hope for purification from within the State can hardly be entertained. Evils of this kind have been unjustly charged upon the Republican Party. When the whites made war upon the Government, it was inevitable that the blacks should be freed, and it was essential to the safety of the nation that the corner-stone of reconstruction should be the enfranchisement of the blacks. In most of the States no disastrous consequences have followed a measure demanded by justice and national security, but in those States where the negroes had a numerical superiority the reverse, it must be admitted, has been true. But the Republican Party had no choice in the matter. It was forced by great national exigencies to take the course it did. The evils which resulted in some localities have not been the fruits of its policy, but the work of political adventurers who have always been disowned and denounced by the Republican Party. That the negroes in some States have been debauched, and have brought great scandal upon themselves and their friends, is due to these adventurers alone. The present disgrace can in no way be charged upon the party which earned the respect and admiration of mankind by the liberation and enfranchisement of three millions of people.

But it is the duty of the Republican Party to root out these evils so far as it can. That it can suddenly eradicate them is not probable, but by the influence of public sentiment, and of the Federal Government, much can be done to mitigate them. The negroes seem to be convinced that their proceedings have the sympathy and support of the Republican Party, and of the Administration. The first thing to be done is to undeceive them on this point. They must be taught that they must adopt an honest and liberal policy if they would have the moral support of the Republican Party, to which they owe the powers they have abused. It is not a difficult task to impart to them a knowledge of this fact; it can be done by the press and representative men of the party. It must be done if we would free the party from all reproach in this matter. These misguided freedmen must be convinced that public affairs must not be managed solely for pillage and oppression. This is the last great task of reconstruction, and it cannot be shirked without endangering the safety of the party.

*THE EXCISE LAW.*

Some time ago, when we directed attention to the evil effects of licensing thieves to sell wines and liquors in the different wards of this City, it was intimated, on behalf of the Excise Commissioners, that no license had ever been granted to persons of notoriously-bad character, and, furthermore, that much care had been exercised in order to drive the old liquor-dealers of bad repute out of the business. The gentlemen composing the commission must certainly be either very easily satisfied as to an applicant's respectability, or very slow to believe testimony as to bad character, or they would not have granted licenses to a considerable number of the persons who hold such documents. In the Fourth Ward, as we have already shown, they have enabled well-known jail-birds to preside over drinking-dens, that are not only mainly supported by thieves, but that are used as traps for catching strangers who have purses worth stealing. The Fourth Ward cases referred to, as will be remembered, were brought to public notice through the arrest of a few of the members of a band of juvenile thieves, who, having been spending some spare time in the dens in question, grew tired of drinking bad rum; and by way of varying the entertainment drew their knives and revolvers, and indulged in one of those fights that were so prevalent when MATSELL was first Chief of Police. The mention of the jail-birds' drinking-dens was not at all relished by the Excise Commissioners, and as a sort of set-off the public was asked to consider the amount of work that had been accomplished by them, and the difficulties that had to be surmounted in order to prevent injustice from being done to applicants whose misfortune it might be to have made many enemies. Indeed, if we remember rightly, there was a case cited in which a "most worthy citizen," who had applied for a renewal of his license, but who had the ill-luck to have excited the hostility of the Police, would have been deprived of a means of livelihood, had it not been for the trouble taken by the Commissioners to get at the true state of the facts—which, by the way, were found to be entirely at variance with the report tendered by the Captain of Police. Now, we could, of course, appreciate exertion of this kind in the line of duty if generally made, but the trouble is that the Commissioners do not seem to have taken the pains to inquire in the proper quarter regarding the records of all the men of doubtful reputation who have been from time to time applicants for renewals of licenses.

The Commissioners set themselves in hostility to the Police almost from the start, and preferred to grope about in the dark rather than accept aid and advice from the Captains of the precincts, who, to say the least, ought to be best able to decide on questions relating to the character of the residents. To rely implicitly upon their reports was not at all necessary, inasmuch as it was always within the power of the Commssioners to have special investigations whenever applicants should insist, as in the case quoted, that they were the victims of persecution.

Since the publication of the Fourth Ward cases, the Police have made descents on liquor saloons in other wards that were likewise presided over by thieves. On the 12th of last month one of these places, at No. 524 Sixth avenue, was surrounded after a burglary had been committed in the neighborhood, and found to contain a full assortment of burglar's tools, and a quantity of goods that had been stolen. The Canal street saloon of MILLARD—according to his own admission an Ex-State Prison convict—was seized by the Police, and a number of the inmates arrested on numerous charges of burglary.

Can it be possible that the Excise Commissioners have issued licenses to all these persons without making inquiry concerning their antecedents? It certainly looks very much as if they had, although it appears incredible that they could be misled in regard to the reputation of many of the so-called importers of wines and liquors in Broadway. It seems there are at present 7,322 liquor saloons in the City that are regularly licensed. It would be interesting to know how many out of this number are owned by suspected and convicted thieves. An amendment to the Excise law which would have the effect of giving this information to the public, and furthermore of restricting the liquor traffic in such a way that men who had ever been convicted of criminal offenses could not engage in it, would be serviceable. The Tammany members of Assembly, as we stated on Monday, can see no way to restrict the liquor traffic, and reduce the number of thieves' drinking dens other than to repeal the law. They doubtless believe that legislation of this kind would tend to elevate the character of the liquor-dealers, and to improve the morals of the community. The Republican members from the City do not, of course, share in this belief, and it is to be hoped that they will give some attention to the subject before the end of the session.

*ROBBING BY WHOLESALE.*

Those five merry knights of the road whose recent exploits in Arkansas and Louisiana we have described, appear to have the gift of ubiquity for which Sir BOYLE ROCHE so greatly envied the birds. About the same time that they were "going through" the Iron Mountain train at Gadshill, in Missouri, they were capturing a trading steamer on the Red River. There is no mistaking their sign manual. None but the jovial bandits of Little Rock and Arcadia could rob with such infinite grace and good humor. It is impossible that the continent should hold two bands of ruffians so accomplished and so gay. The manner in which they went about the train, playfully poking the passengers in the ribs with the butt-ends of their pistols, as they requested them to "settle up," sufficiently proves their identity. The cheerful greeting which bade the conductor, as he stepped out to see the cause of the unaccountable stoppage, to throw up his hands if he did not desire to have his head blown off, was the same which saluted the astonished stage-driver at Arcadia. And the captivating force of the repartee which met the sleepy express agent when, presenting a tardy revolver, he was answered by the silent but expressive muzzles of five shot-guns, could have come only from the roystering ruffians of Little Rock, worthy descendants of that grimly humorous mendicant in *Gil Blas* who begged alms at the mouth of the blunderbuss for "the love of God."

Yet even this achievement, great as it is—and the most famous robber who ever swung at Tyburn would have hesitated before bidding an entire railway train stand and deliver—is surpassed by their cunning exploit on the Red River. A trading steam-boat belonging to Natchez merchants was lying tied up to the bank one evening after an unusually prosperous trip, preparatory to starting for home. It was not regarded as an unusual occurrence that five strangers came dropping in at intervals to take passage. It is true there was a remarkable uniformity about them, almost as suspicious as the blue army overcoats and the absence of masks which marked the highwaymen of Little Rock. They were all handsome, all well dressed, all distinguished looking, and it was noted by one particularly thoughtful observer that they all wore new boots. Yet this ominous array of coincidences appears to have aroused no flutter of anxiety in the guileless Louisiana bosom. The five seemed to be perfect strangers; they conducted themselves with entire dignity and decorum, and were intent upon nothing apparently but to get their beauty and their distinction and their good clothes to Natchez as quickly and as comfortably as possible. Presently, however, the handsomest and most distinguished of the five arose, and with a most fascinating smile, uttered the simple and commonplace words, "shall we?" Thereupon uprose the other four, and before they well knew how it was done, the Captain and crew and Captain's clerk, the pilot, and the cabin-boy—every soul on board of that unlucky steamer—was lying bound and gagged on deck, while the handsome five were leisurely ransacking the safe, and packing up an assorted selection of the cargo. With these acquisitions they rode handsomely away, and it is perhaps needless to add that in the vicinity of Natchez for the present it is deemed offensive, not to say indecent, for a man to be handsome or distinguished, or to wear good clothes, and especially to wear new boots.

These are certainly most agreeable footpads to those who read of their achievements. To those who participate in them they may be an inconvenience. And the traveler in the South-west, whether by stage-coach or steam-boat, or railway car, is doubtless beginning to ask if it is not nearly time that these enterprising but perhaps too practical jokers were suppressed. Gov. WOODSON, of Missouri, it is true, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $2,000 for their capture. But Gov. WOODSON'S proclamations have a way of remaining proclamations, and leading to no tangible results. When railway trains and steam-boats are captured and rifled as easily as a single victim in the olden time, matters are getting serious, and if the people of that part of the country are to retain their reputation for courage, the wanderings and jokes of the highwaymen must be speedily brought to an end.

*OCCASIONAL WASHINGTON NOTES.*

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874.

In my saucy and fault-finding letter of last week I complained of perverse Congressmen for taking the opportunity of my absence from the gallery to get up their finest dramatic effects and get off their most witty and noteworthy things. Even while I wrote Mr. Cox was scintillating and corruscating and throwing off Roman candles right and left on the Moth appropriation question. I thought I was sure of him. I had exacted a promise from him to privately apprise me when he was going to be funny; to dispatch one of the small Mercurys of the House, a fleet-footed page, down the grand cañon of New-Jersey avenue, to summon me to the scene of hilarity and "high jinks." But perhaps that was a sudden fit of eloquence and jocosity, and took him unawares. I know that his sweet and sympathetic wife was not present to sustain him. It was a brilliant effort, if effort it could be called—a delightful outburst of folly, of the sort that is more apropos and effective than reason—wiser than wisdom—a delicious bit of that sort of nonsense which is better than sense—is sense etherealized, made volatile and penetrating and all-pervading. Nothing could have been more irresistible as a piece of pure fun than the confused, topsy-turvy drollery of the latter part of the speech, when the agile debater turned from discussing a scientific problem to wrestling with the currency question. The hearty merriment which furnished a rich, running accompaniment to this speech, proved how good a thing it is for brethren to laugh together in unity. They need a little comedy over there after the tragedy of the salary repeal. It was plain that poor Mr. Field did not think so. He seems to be a man who hath not humor in his soul, and is not moved by concord of sweet happiness. The ordinary Anglo-Saxon, however, is up sturdily against the tide of fun, though not by any means aimless, or idle—and persistent he stood up, and cried out in an agony of vain protest. He impaled himself on the "point of order." He was as unhappy in his effort to stay that tide of merriment at its flood as was Mrs. Partington in her famous bout with the Atlantic Ocean. People speak of him as "the late Mr. Field;" but he is not dead—he is not even seriously hurt. The wit of Mr. Cox, though keen and flashing, is no poisoned blade; it does not kill, much less mangle or disfigure. In that it differs from the deadly drive and savage roughness of Butler's sarcasm. The debaters, with a few brave exceptions, are careful how they draw that down upon them. I lately came upon a newspaper story of a handsome but headstrong little boy, who, while innocently diverting himself by belaboring the heels of a spirited horse, received a kick which laid open his blooming cheek. While the wound was being dressed, he looked up to his sympathising parent, standing over him, and said: "Papa, I never will be pretty again, will I?" "No, you will never be pretty again, but you will know more, my son, you will know more."

So a rash young Congressman, a member from the West or South, sometimes dares and invites an attack from the member from Lowell, but he seldom repeats the provocation; and he is likely to bear some ugly mark of the encounter throughout his parliamentary life in an epithet or nickname that stings and sticks.

The philanthropic allusion of Mr. Cox to the colored patriots, "sitting uniformly in the galleries," and to their urgent, desperate need of decent clothing, suggests a question which somebody ought to consider and act upon, and that somebody should be the Senate or the House of Representatives. It is, Shall men and boys, however well colored, but ragged to the point of indecency, and dirty to absolute filthiness, continue to enjoy the freedom of the galleries? They now make them their lounging and resting places. Some of these habitués are famous sleepers. Even when the rights and privileges, and wrongs and disabilities, of their own race are under discussion, somnolency overcomes them, and they sleep "not wisely, but too well." Senators have told me that through all their night sessions they are encompassed about by this dark cloud of oblivious witnesses, who sometimes spend the entire night, especially if the weather be cold or stormy, luxuriating in the warmth and comfort of the Summer-like air and soft cushioned seats of the gallery. Now, the question is, Should the United States Senate Chamber be used as a station-house for vagrants, however meritorious, and tatterdemalions, however patriotic? Colored women, having a more lively sense of propriety, and not having the franchise, seldom visit the Capitol except in their Sunday best, and they generally manage to have a Sunday best; yet I saw the other day, in the ladies' gallery of the Senate, a couple of elderly colored laundresses, who evidently did not do their own washing, neither did they put it out.

I was a friend to the colored people when they needed friends—when the politicians who court and use them now, were ridiculing, reviling, and hunting them down, and it is in no harsh or fault-finding spirit I speak now. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." I mean all I say in kindness, but somebody ought to speak out when there is a general cause of complaint. Sloth and squalor are certainly not confined to our lately-enfranchised citizens, but here, at the capital, they oftenest put on that color—a color which always inclines me to lenient judgment, remembering the long, dreadful past, the hard condition of the old life, the cruel hindrances, the darkness, the bondage—all unfitting them for habits of order and industry, for self-respecting respectability—still, I think it is time they were taught either by the precept and example of the most intelligent and refined of their own race, or by the authority yet for a time, resting in ours, to regard the proprieties and decencies of life. Into our street cars, especially those on the avenue, come men and boys whom it is not only disagreeable but positively perilous to sit by—animated masses of rags, giving out foul and sickening odors. The street car, 'tis true, "is the poor man's carriage," but it is extravagance in the poor man to use it, when he can as well walk. How men, ragged as Neapolitan lazzaroni, can afford frequent indulgences of the kind is to me a profound and baffling mystery. I have known great hulking, lazy boys, with rags fluttering in every wind, like signals of distress, take a street car for a lift of three or four blocks. Colored youths of this sort show a manly jealousy of their rights under the fifteenth amendment, and seldom are known to offer a seat to a woman, whether she be a delicate white girl or a feeble old colored "aunty." They are almost as uncivil as New-York merchants, lawyers, and editors. I hope I need not say I am glad that colored people can ride in the cars, but it does seem to me they are overdoing the thing in this city. We hardly have a fair chance; they have so taken possession of that popular vehicle that we think of petitioning the munificent and magnificent corporation of the Georgetown and Navy-yard Street Railway, to furnish a set of new and elegant cars and put new straw in them, and colored conductors on them, and set them apart for our colored citizens, leaving to us the present old dilapidated concerns, unchanged except that they shall be plainly lettered: "*White people allowed to ride in these cars.*"

To be serious and not invidious, it seems to me that for the honor and safety of the community regulations should be established excluding all persons indecently ragged or offensively dirty not only from the galleries of the Capitol, but from the public conveyances of the city, and that these regulations should be rigidly enforced without regard to age, sex, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Since Winter weather and lack of funds have suspended the operations of the Board of Public Works, many poor colored men are quite out of employment. How do they live? Do the ravens feed them; and who are the ravens? They are not riotous or disquieted. They seem rather to enjoy their leisure in hanging about the City Hall, and thronging the head-quarters of the District Government. Any point where voting is going on, and their race is represented, has still a novel attraction for them. The more ignorant have wild ideas of their political privileges. They seem to think that offices are lying about loose, and that they can help themselves to the franchise at any time. What man so ignorant and so poor among them all as to be willing to change his political status for that of an intelligent, well-to-do white woman? They are adopting, I fear, some of the questionable social philosophies of the highest civilization. A friend lately overheard a little street-corner talk between two young colored laborers. Says one, on the broad grin of friendly delight at the encounter: "Why, I declar', I'se mighty glad to see you; how is you, and how's yer family?" Says the other, on a broader grin: "O, I'se fust rate—but I haint got no family." "What! is yer wife dead?" "Bless ye, no, she's only runned away with another man; how's your woman?" But slavery was not the best of schools in which to learn respect for the marriage bond as a sacred, irrevocable compact; and perhaps it is well that they take its occasional rupture in this easy philosophical spirit—not considering that the Emancipation Proclamation and constitutional amendments give them the right to stab and smother incompatibles of sorts, like so many *Othellos*, or to avenge [illegible] domestic infelicities by shooting right and left like ordinary Anglo-Saxon husbands or [illegible]

# THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

## OPERATIONS IN OHIO.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The temperance movement is gaining slowly by way of aggression into new localities. McConnelsville, Morgan County, Sidney, Marysville, and Circleville, are among the places where the work has just begun, or is just to begin. Dayton may also be reckoned in this category. Dayton is a large city, and the difficulties appear to be greater in such places. There is a want of harmony among the ladies, caused, perhaps, by the fact that in such places the ladies do not know each other so well as in smaller towns.

In Hillsboro the excitement is on tip-toe, because the argument upon the injunction obtained against the women by the druggist, Dunn, begins to-morrow. A long array of legal talent is engaged on the side of the women. The principal points of their defense will be that Dunn has been engaged in the illegal sale of liquor, and they have never interfered with his business which was not illegal. They are to take the broad ground that a man cannot invoke the arm of the law to shield him from interference with an illegal business.

The state of public sentiment in towns where the movement is well under way strongly condemns drunkenness. No greater outrage on public opinion could be committed than to appear drunk on the streets. This has been shown at Athens, where several bold, bad men seem to have purposely made themselves drunk and appeared among the women. The wrath of the ladies turned at once against the man who furnished the liquor, and in a report written for publication by one of the residents it is stated that the name of vender is withheld out of regard for his friends.

As an instance of the manner as well as of the animus of these praying bands of women, the following report from one of the ladies of a day's work is the best that could be written. It is an account of the sixth day's work in Oxford, about forty miles from Cincinnati, a place noted for the intelligence and moral worth of its inhabitants. Here it is:

This dull, rainy morning we started, sixty strong, to Mr. H——n's saloon. He received us in his usual kind manner, opened the window, and tried to make us comfortable. We sang and prayed, and promised to call again. He declined the pledge, and declared if his money were not already in this business he would not put it there. At Mr. McCullough's we found the door locked. Matting kindly supplied by Mr. McCullough was placed upon the muddy sidewalk, and here we held our service. at Mr. J——n's the door was locked. We resumed our prayers and songs not discouraged, for bars and bolts cannot keep out the spirit of God. Mr. B——h gave us a welcome. A song was begun, but he requested us to wait until all came in. A good suggestion. He closed the doors, called his wife, and together they quietly listened to our exercises. In talking with our leader he took exception to a remark made the evening before at our mass-meeting. Of all the good, soul-stirring things said that night, he treasured up one sentence against us. The trouble was he too eagerly seized an expressing used, and lost the application, which referred to patrons, and not to proprietors of saloons. We were next permitted to enter Mr. W——s's saloon. His spacious room was well filled. Many prayers ascended from here, and the sisters uttered many promises from God's Word. He still remains firm in his belief, and thinks his business will not mar his prospects here or hereafter. Mr. B——g's doors were closed, as usual, to us, but he and his family were earnestly prayed for, not forgetting a prayer for those gathered around us as lookers-on. Mr. B——t always welcomes us. Our meeting was good and strengthening to all engaged. We trust to him too. His cry is never surrender. A friend and acquaintances prayed for him, for his wife, for her little ones; prayed that they might grow up honest and God-fearing; prayed that He who heard and answered her former prayers for his safety, while fighting for his country, would now hear and answer her prayers that he may come out boldly on the side of truth and right. The room seemed full of God's promises and assurances, as sister after sister feelingly read them. We urged him to come with us and we would do him good. The pledge was offered in an adjoining room, but no additions were received. Some scholars of the Union School, and their teachers sang at the door. Mr. B—— seemed to enjoy it, and thanked them. The scholars entered with us. At Mr. P——r's we had an interesting meeting here. Scripture passages were read, and songs and prayers came from the heart. It is probable that this man is to be reached through his wife. She was overcome by our services and wept. Coming again on the sidewalk we found a conveyance waiting us. It was decided to try the remaining places with a small but strong company. They were taken to the depot, and for the first time stepped inside of Mr. L——'s saloon. It seemed we were unexpected guests. Several shook hands with him and asked for Mr. M. Two ladies obtained permission to enter her room, while we started a song, when she stopped us, saying, "I don't want you to pray here;" and this was his excuse: "I've said I wouldn't have any prayer in here and I want to keep my word." He gave us the privilege of using his sidewalk undisturbed. We quietly withdrew and knelt before his open door during several prayers. At Mr. F.'s we detailed five ladies to call. They were admitted, kindly received, and welcomed to call again. In his room three prayers were offered and two hymns sung. The same ladies approached Mr. T—'s saloon. He opened his cellar door, came up a few steps, and informed the ladies that "The church was the place for prayer." After some remarks our leader told us to come and join them, which we soon did, and the services began. Dueing our first hymn he sawed boards vigorously. While praying, he sawed, pounded, chopped boards in his cellar, anything to drown our voices; but our songs rose above his noise, and our prayers were to God, not man, though many a petition for him and his family was lifted up. In the next yard a man quietly listened. Some recognized him. His hand was shaken, and after some good talking P——k C——y,s name was added to our pledge. Here, as at every place before, not an unkind word was heard. All was love and good-will, and we trust it will soon be peace to their hearts.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN COLUMBUS, OHIO—THE MOVEMENT TO COMMENCE TO-DAY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Dio Lewis, this morning, formally inaugurated the temperance crusade in this city. The leaders of the movement were diligently at work all day, making preparation for a successful opening of the campaign. As this is something new to this city, every one was on the alert, so that they would be early at the City Hall. Long before the hour had arrived and the doors had been opened, the street immediately in front of the City Hall was densely crowded by an impatient crowd of both sexes, anxious to gain admission, and in the short space of fifteen minutes the spacious room of the City Hall was densely packed, there being not less than 2,000 people present. The meeting was promptly called to order by Dr. Gardner at 7:30 o'clock, who read a list of Vice Presidents, composed of Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio. The exercises were opened by singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," the entire audience rising to their feet. Rev. Dr. Moore then offered up a supplication, invoking the Divine aid to give all interested strength and courage to successfully fight the demon of drink. Mr. Chadwick moved that the meeting be presided over by Dr. Dio Lewis, which, of course, was carried unanimously. Dr. Lewis came forward amid applause, and invited the entire audience to rise and sing "Nearer, my God, to Thee." At the conclusion of the hymn Dr. Lewis addressed his audience for some forty minutes. There was little that was new in his remarks, and he failed to move his auditors to much enthusiasm. Finally, he gave way to a Methodist minister from Washington Court-house, Ohio, Rev. A. S. Hirst, who entertained the stidience with a recital of the workings of the woman's movement in his locality. Dr. Lewis then announced that Senator Goodhue, of Summit County, Ohio, would follow the friends of the grand [illegible]

had scarcely began his remarks when he at once engaged the attention of his listeners, which had become somewhat dormant, and throughout his speech he was frequently interrupted by applause. Dio Lewis then stated that the time had arrived for the good people of Columbus to organize. He mapped out a plan by which the crusade was to be carried on. Permanent officers were elected who were to appoint committees to visit the various saloons in this city, while the Executive Committee were closeted together. Col. Burr, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, delivered an address, during which the Assembly suddenly became uneasy, owing to the fact that Dr. Gardner announced that he wanted $100 to defray the necessary expenses, $50 of which go to Dr. Dio Lewis to compensate him for his labors. The meeting from this moment was not nearly so orderly as it had been. There was an anxiety exhibited everywhere to adjourn, and soon the large concourse of people, after singing the Doxology, dispersed. It was announced that a State Temperance Convention would be held in this city on Tuesday, Feb. 24, and that delegates from all parts of the State would be present. The meeting to-night was conducted solely by gentlemen, there being not a single lady on the platform. Altogether the meeting could scarcely be called a success. It was cold and unsympathetic, and was marked by a total lack of enthusiasm. Dio Lewis seems to be losing the magnetism which he usually imparts to his auditors, and it is doubtful whether his nervous system can long hold up under such a constant strain. To-morrow the praying women of this city will proceed to the various saloons and exhort the liquor sellers to desist from the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

## CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN RIPLEY.

RIPLEY, Ohio, Feb. 16.—One more saloon has surrendered. The only one now remaining is a wholesale liquor store, which has been retailing by the drink. The owner proposes to stop retailing, but the people are not satisfied. The ladies watch now as well as pray. Some of the saloon-keepers who have been worsted are preparing to emigrate.

## THE WORK RESUMED IN INDIANA.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 16.—The women's crusade against the whisky traffic opened to-day with renewed efforts. At 9 o'clock this morning great numbers of the Union Association gathered, and held devotional exercises at eight different saloons. At every saloon they were received kindly, and were protected by the Police from the jam of the immense crowd that congregated at each saloon. Business is partially suspended, and the streets are lined with citizens of every class. The excitement over the movement is at its height. So far no apparent effect has been noticed among the saloonkeepers who refuse to sign the pledge. The boisterous disposition that developed itself on Saturday among the dense crowd was not observed to-day. At 1 o'clock the union adjourned, to meet to-morrow to further prosecute the undertaking.

The excitement in this city has reached Louisville, and this afternoon it is estimated that at least 2,000 people, mostly Germans, from that city have arrived here, and every trip of the ferry-boats brings increasing numbers. Exercises on the street have been abandoned for to-day, and at this hour (3 P. M.) a large meeting is being held at the Wall Street Methodist Church. Divine services are to continue in the saloons to-morrow, and to-morrow night a grand mass temperance meeting is to be held at Mozart Hall.

## IN WORCESTER—A COUNTER MOVE THREATENING.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16.—Dr. Dio Lewis has telegraphed to the friends of the temperance movement here that he will begin work in this city on the 1st of March. Stephen S. Foster is at work organizing a committee here to arrest the Doctor as soon as he arrives.

# THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

## A HEAVY VOTE AND A CLOSE CONTEST PREDICTED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Stokely-McClure mayoralty campaign terminates to-morrow, and to-night, upon the eve of the election, excitement is running high and anxiety in official circles is most intense. The contest just closing has been a remarkable one, and probably without precedent in the annals of Philadelphia. The ground has been hotly contested from the inauguration of the campaign to its termination, and with such bitterness and vehemence has it been conducted that the community has been worked up to the highest pitch of excitement. Politics have so swallowed up public attention that almost everything else has been forgotten. To-night the campaign ended by a series of brilliant mass-meetings in various quarters of the city. The outlook is certainly encouraging enough for the friends of Mr. Stokly. McClure's well-known unpopularity with the masses, and the general bad character with which he is tainted, has operated very much against him; but as he is such a wonderful organizer, and possesses the faculty of winning respect and confidence upon contact, he has succeeded in largely overcoming these obstacles. If the campaign were to be prolonged for another week, with the great fight he has been making, his chances would certainly be excellent. The tremendous majority which the new constitution received in this city last Fall has led the McClure party to believe that their candidate will be carried into office upon its strength, but this anticipation will prove erroneous. McClure will not receive the full support of the democalised Democracy, and even in the Reform Party ranks he has been largely repudiated. Upon the other hand, the Republicans seem to be united upon Mr. Stokley, and he will have nearly the full strength of the organization. Then he is backed by the powerful influence of a partisan police, the Custom-house, and the Post Office, which will all prove valuable adjuncts in the struggle. But after a thorough inspection of the situation it would be unwise to foretell the result of to-morrow. The contest has been so narrowed down, and public opinion seems to be so evenly balanced that a prophecy would be hard to make. Republican politicians are not calculating, at the farthest figures, upon more than 3,060 majority, and this will show clearly that the contest will be evenly matched. It is said to-night that McClure has made arrangements for considerable repeating in his interest in the several wards. Your correspondent has been informed that Capt. Joe Parry, of Baltimore, and late of the Confederate Army, arrived here to-day accompanied by a number of repeaters. The indications are that a heavy vote will be polled to-morrow. Both sides have taken every possible measure to bring out the full strength of their organizations, and hence it is calculated that the vote will be the heaviest ever polled in this city. At the commencement of the canvass bets were freely taken three to one, with the odds for Stokly, but to-day there seems to have been a general change in the character of the conditions, and bets have ranged even. An immense amount of money is staked on the result, and several pools have been sold. No one is betting on majorities. It is understood to-night that if Stokly's majority is returned below 5,000 McClure will contest the election, as he is said to possess information of fraud that will be consummated sufficient to warrant him in taking such a step.

# *GREAT BRITAIN.*

## RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 17—6 A. M.—The House of Commons now stands 348 Conservatives and 300 Liberals and Home Rulers.

The journals generally approve the determination of the Gladstone Government to resign. The *Times* says only one member opposed the decision.

## GREAT SICKNESS AMONG THE BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The *Daily News* correspondent writes that there is still much sickness among the troops of the Ashantee expedition. In the Fusileers detachment alone, at the date of the letter, there were 200 invalids.

# *THE ICE SUPPLY.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 16.—The shanties of the Rockers is open at Rip Ring, and to the first-comers [illegible] of Wappinger Creek. They have to cut their ice

# AMUSEMENTS.

## NIBLO'S THEATRE.

As Mr. Rowe, instead of looking to France for something more than inspiration, has honestly tried to frame out of Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, a substantial and impressive American drama, we should be glad to record the success of "Leatherstocking," done last evening for the first time at Niblo's. Unhappily the author's performance did not prove equal to his intentions. The story of "Leatherstocking" progresses at a snail's pace through three long acts; the personages are such as can become interesting only by the efforts of the very best of actors, and the incidents, numerous though they are, are almost all cast into the same mold. We shall not undertake to tell the story of the play. Its rehearsal occupies six pages of a pamphlet now before us, and even excerpts therefrom would exact more space than is at our disposal. "Leatherstocking," in brief, recapitulates the adventures among their Indian foes, of *Cora* and *Alice*, daughters of *Col. Munro*, who holds Fort William Henry against *Gen. Montcalm*; and it closes with the sad end of *Cora*, whom a treacherous Huron, *Magua* by name, puts to death before perishing himself by the hand of *Leatherstocking*. The troublous times in which the action moves afford abundant scope for picturesque and dramatic scenes, and, albeit, as hinted already, there is considerable sameness in the hairbreadth 'scapes and, especially, in the doings of the Indian, the fine work of the scenic artist and the clever groupings of the stage manager prevented the audience yesterday from succumbing to positive *ennui*. The painter's achievements and the effective tableaus last night were heartily applauded. A retreat among the rocks at Glenn's Falls, in the first act; a final view, in the second, illustrative of the massacre of Fort William Henry; and the bright and artistic spectacle presented as a setting to the catastrophe, are to be cited as having awakened lively demonstrations of pleasure, and of the whole setting, indeed, it can fairly be said that it was unusually good. The acting in "Leatherstocking" was of divers qualities. Mr. F. F. Mackay's personation of *General Montcalm* was, literally, a gem among brilliants, for the genuine ferocity of Mr. Studley as *Magua*, the bluff dignity of Mr. Griffiths as *Col. Munro*, and the grace and vigor of Miss Fanny Herring as the boy-hero *Uncas*, were at least creditable efforts. We were not profoundly affected by the sorrows of *Cora*, whom Miss Fanny Cathcart portrayed with much earnestness, but with little charm; nor were we greatly amused by Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, who, however, as *Gamut*, an itinerant singer, caused frequent outbursts of merriment. Mr. Rowe himself donned the garb of *Hawkeye*, but reminded us more of *Salem Scudder* (in "The Octoroon") and of *Rip Van Winkle* than of Cooper's hero. Mr. Rowe is skilled in all the arts of the comedian, but we cannot recall a less felicitous attempt to embody a well-defined character than his latest endeavor. The remaining rôles in "Leatherstocking" were filled by Messrs. Dalton and Cahill and Miss Louise Henderson. The spectacular features of the piece were hailed with unmistakable tokens of approval, and Mr. Mackay had to reappear after the brief interview *General Montcalm* holds with *Colonel Munro*, but it could not be affirmed that the "run" of the play will meet the expectations of the liberal management who brought it out.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The programme at the Olympic for the current week is undoubtedly many sided. It is, in fact, quite an elaboration of variety, and caters for the most diverse tastes. The entertainment last night included over a dozen contributions. In the first place, "The Brennans" appeared in a sketch which is made the medium of introducing a number of views of Irish scenery—some of them pretty good and others painted in a very questionable style. Among other things, views (exterior and interior) of St. Patrick's Cathedral, as restored by the late Sir Benjamin Lee Gunness, are presented, and in the latter the artist is so accommodating as to have a midnight mass celebrated in that Protestant Episcopal Church. After this entertainment were presented some notable London scenes, and then followed a long variety programme of specialties, including musical sketches, minstrelsy, and gymnastic and other performances. The audience was large and the applause generous.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Neilson reached this City yesterday, after a lengthened stay in Florida. The lady's health is quite restored, and the indications are that she will fulfill, without interruption, the brilliant engagements following those which were canceled on account of illness. Miss Neilson remains in New-York a few days and then proceeds to California.

## HELP FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

A dramatic performance in aid of the Association for Befriending Young Girls will take place at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon. The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, under the management of that indefatigable lady, Mrs. Sheridan Shook, is to supply the entertainment.

# *THE INDIANS.*

## MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILE BANDS—LIEUT. ROBINSON'S REMAINS.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 16.—The following was received by Gen. Ord to-day from Fort Laramie by a messenger who has just returned from the agency:

Dr. Saville, the agent, writes that the Northern Indians have all gone to Tongue River, and that they alone have committed the recent depredations. That the Ogallallas have faithfully guarded the agency since Frank Appleton was killed, and that they will prevent the Northern Indians from coming to the agency or passing through this country. He also says that the Indian who shot Appleton was killed by the Brules, who also recaptured the mules stolen by the Minneconjans from Charles Gearen, the agent. Howard writes, through Dr. Saville, that Spotted Tail has a guard over his agency.

The party who killed Lieut. Robinson and his Corporal consisted of Minneconjons, Unepapas and Sans-arcs.

Seven Indians were seen a few miles from Camp Stambaugh yesterday, which is thought to indicate that Dr. Saville's judgment is correct.

Two Lances and his band are supposed to be south of the South Platte. Nothing has been heard of them.

Capt. Mills' command, who started after the Indians reported near Big Spring, Neb., have not been heard of.

Lieut. Robinson's wife and his remains left Cheyenne to-day, bound east.

# *CUBA.*

## SEVERO MORO SENT TO SPAIN.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Severo Moro, Chief Surgeon of the Army and President of the Republican Club, was sent to Spain in yesterday's steamer by order of the Captain General.

## *ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 16.—Philip D. Corie, Cashier of the Atlanta branch of the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, was arrested here yesterday for embezzlement. His defalcation is estimated at $10,000.

# *OBITUARY.*

## HON. HENRY B. SWOPE, OF PITTSBURG.

Hon. Henry B. Swope, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Pittsburg at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Swope was born in Huntington, in this State, in 1831. He studied law under Hon. John Scott, now United States Senator, and was admitted to the Bar before reaching his majority. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant to the position which he held at the time of his death, having been reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in January last. Mr. Swope was very successful in the prosecution of counterfeiters, mail-robbers, and forgers, having secured the conviction of a large number of criminals of these classes. He was a man of great energy and force of character, and his influence was felt in the politics of the State. When the Pittsburg *Evening Telegraph* was established in 1862, he was chosen its Editor, and continued in that position for [illegible] until ill health compelled him to desist in November last.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## *POPULAR VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.*

### THE "SUIT FOR A MILLION."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

My attention has this morning been called to an article in your paper of the 15th inst., taken from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which assails my professional action, and I, therefore, beg leave to say, through the columns of your paper, in reply, that the whole article, so far as it affects myself, is essentially, substantially, and wickedly false.

About the only truth hinted at in the article is the fact of my employment as counsel in the case (for divorce) therein referred to, which was in the Spring of 1859; of my trying the cause as counsel for the plaintiff, (the trial continuing, with brief adjournments,) from June 4, 1860, to about the middle of August, before Hon. E. W. Robinson as sole Referee, and of our getting beaten along the whole line, the Referee finding that my client was never married to the defendant, and that, at the time of her alleged marriage, she had a husband living.

Years pass away. The defendant in that suit dies in Wisconsin, and this woman (my former client) appears as his widow and claims dower. This claim is resisted, in part, by the decree entered upon the findings of Judge Robinson, and she cannot recover without vitiating that decree. To do this, some man must be cloven down. I am selected, and charged with being an unfaithful counsel. I never could afford to be unfaithful to my clients, although I have had some tough ones.

Allow me to say, further, that both myself, Judge Robinson, and the various attorneys connected with the case at the time when I was counsel, have been duly examined as witnesses in the great cause in Wisconsin; that the evidence has been duly forwarded and will be read, after which the court will be able to inform me whether I have been unfaithful or not. If I have been, it is high time that I be informed of the fact.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

### THE POOR.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the midst of this ontburst of public enthusiasm on behalf of the unemployed and the poor, it will be well to remember that we have as yet had very few facts given to us. An ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory, and what we now want to know is whether really there is a large amount of suffering, distress, and want which is not touched by any of the existing organizations for relief.

Of course, there must be many a painful episode in the family life of the man engaged, say, in the cigar or cap-makers' strike, still unhappily in progress; but how can this be avoided? and would the Howard Relief Association or any other society of benevolent citizens be justified in applying their funds to feed or lodge such men?

What is absolutely needed is a house-to-house personal visitation of those districts of this City where most destitution is supposed to exist, and an immediate report of the condition of the inmates. This duty should be undertaken by persons accustomed to such work—those who are experienced in the condition of the poor; and if the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor would empower its 371 visitors to make such visitation and report at once, it would confer a great benefit on the public. The name of this society occurs to every one as being peculiarly adapted by its organization to meet the present emergency. But if its executive should hesitate to demand such a labor from its little army of unpaid visitors it would be easy to form special district committees for a house-to-house visitation, and to call on the Children's Aid Society, the Five Points House of Industry, and the Association for the Relief of Poor Widows With Small Children to furnish the required volunteers for the work. These societies are all so intimately acquainted with the mode of life and wants of our poorer neighbors that no fear would be felt of their not contributing efficiently to the success of the plan.

It seems, however, that the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor ought to modify to some extent its rules for relieving distressed persons at the present moment. That article of the Visitors' Manual which says that it is not the design of this charity that the visitor should visit all the poor in his section, but attend to such cases as may be referred to him by ticket, should be suspended temporarily. The public have contributed largely to this society, and would respond to any appeal for additional funds which might be made by the Treasurer; but they expect the society's visitors to take care that no families, whether recommended by subscribers' tickets or not, are allowed to remain unrelieved and unnoticed in their obscure homes.

SPERANS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In reference to the destitute poor of the City of New-York, one might safely say that those actively connected with charitable institutions ought to have some idea of the condition of the people whom they are in the habit of assisting.

Having been associated with St. Ann's (Dr. Gallaudet) Sewing-school for several years, we are happy to state that we do not find any very great increase of distressing circumstances among the deserving poor. On the contrary those children who are willing to earn what is extended to them by strong endeavor, are about as well off as they were last Winter, though that is not saying much.

In spite of all this "hard-times" cry, our number of Saturday pupils has diminished. We discovered by a little artifice those who were mere parasites—cotinually whining, yet never willing to take the first step to help themselves that required labor, and those who were ever ready and anxious to do their best—all that we required—that they might look with pride on their own handiwork in the garments they wore.

The idle and the vicious voluntarily absented themselves.

Though our field of labor lies between the Sixth and Eighth avenues, one of the poorest up-town localities, yet it has been our experience, with very few exceptions, to find that the industrious poor people are not in that terrible condition that sensational journals would make us Knickerbockers believe.

AN OFFICER OF ST. ANN'S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

### PAPER AND GOLD.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I infer from your Washington correspondent that a bill is to be presented to-day in the United States Senate to the effect that all restrictions of the National Bank law upon the limit of circulation shall be removed. If this is intended as one of the leading provisions of the new "free banking" system, allow me to enter my most emphatic protest against a measure calculated to flood the whole country with the most stupendous amount of paper money. I am fully aware that all such issues are to be based on the deposit of United States bonds, no doubt excellent promissory notes, but subject to the same fluctuations like all other securities. Although my own impression leads me to believe the present amount of paper issue to be largely in excess for the real wants of legitimate trade, I am by no means an advocate of violent contraction in the now oversensitive money market. I hold that the currency already in circulation should be improved by a gradual reserve of gold by the compulsory action of our national banks. Every additional paper dollar hereafter to be issued should be based on gold coin.

ARISTIDES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

### THE BISHOPRIC OF WISCONSIN.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I feel constrained to write you a line to thank you for your kind service to many churchmen in furnishing such full and interesting information respecting the late Convention of the Diocese of Wisconsin. I have felt (in common with very many others) an intense interest in the Wisconsin matter, and your full reports, published daily, have been valuable.

It is a sincere pleasure, Mr. Editor, to observe in this case (as also uniformly) the high tone and dignity of THE TIMES, in such contrast with the conduct of many of our daily papers.

A reader of your valued paper for some years, I have often felt constrained to assure you of my heartfelt appreciation of your truly high and noble course; and, in fact, I did express this appreciation in the matter of your glorious victory over the late Metropolitan Ring of Tweed & Co.

In closing, let me say that I consider that Dr. De Koven's excellent letter, published in THE TIMES today, fully exonerates him from the attacks so unjustly and maliciously made. I say this with the advantage of having known Dr. De Koven for [illegible] seven years past, and, moreover, having seen him day by day for more than two years of that time.

The proceedings of the Diocesan Convention of Wisconsin were truly saddening to read and know of, Mr. Editor; but I trust the passions and wills of men will be overruled by the Head of the Church, and that even "the wrath of man shall praise Him," and that His spirit of peace and truth will constrain and guide those who seem to have need of great shame for the sorry spectacle which they have lately presented.

One of your appreciative readers and

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.

# *EPIDEMIC AMONG STREET-CAR HORSES.*

There is an epidemic among the horses belonging to the several horse cars and stage lines of this City, similar to the epizootic, but not attended with the fatal results of the latter disease. A disease of the same nature raged among the horses in 1852, spreading consternation among the owners and causing considerable inconvenience; but it is believed that no deaths resulted from it. The first symptoms of the disease are the refusal to eat, the legs swell to a considerable size, water flows copiously from the eyes, and a fluid runs from the nostrils. The only name given to it is "pink-eye," from the color of the eye of the diseased horse. The attention of Mr. Merriam, Superintendent of the Third Avenue Railroad, was called to it about three weeks ago by one of the proprietors of the Ninth Avenue Stage Line, since which time about 300 horses of the Third Avenue Line have been prostrated with the disease, but have recovered, in every instance, after an illness of two or three days, when they appeared to feel more lively than before. Between forty and fifty are suffering from it at the present time. It has not been found necessary to withdraw any of the cars from the route with the exception of three of the Grand Central Line, which is a branch of the Third Avenue Railroad, but occupying separate stables further down the road. The horses of the Second Avenue Line have not yet been visited by the epidemic. Mr. Murphy, the foreman of the stables, stated to a TIMES reporter that the horses of that line were in singularly good health, there being less illness among them in the way of colds, &c., resulting from exposure than is usual at this time of the year. The number of horses belonging to the road is 1,070. Mr. Bradley, foreman of the stables belonging to the Fourth Avenue Railroad, stated that some of the horses had been troubled with the disease for the past three weeks, but only eleven were at present disabled; it had not been found necessary to withdraw any of the cars from either of the lines. The Sixth avenue line have not yet had a single case. The Superintendent stated that the horses were all in perfect health, so great is the care exercised in the treatment of them; they are never driven over six days in a week, and rarely over five days. The stables are cleansed twice a week with lime, and a man is kept constantly employed white-washing the various buildings occupied by the company. Mr. Penny, night foreman of the stables of the Seventh Avenue Railroad, conducted the writer through the "hospital." Six horses were found suffering from lung fever, and four from minor causes. The "pink-eye" had not yet made its appearance in their stables. The foreman of the stables of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company stated that the horses of that line were in perfect health at the present time. The several stage lines were next visited. The Fourth Avenue Line own 295 horses; only sixty have thus far succumbed to the epidemic, and not over thirty at one time. The treatment adopted by the veterinary surgeon attached to the stables is to withdraw them as soon as they refuse to eat and put them on a simple diet—long hay and a fodder of bran. Mr. Poppe, Superintendent of the Madison Avenue Line, stated that the company owned 400 horses; only 4 stages had been laid up, and the dull season had as much to do with it as the horse disease. From the foreman of the Fifth Avenue Line but little information could be obtained. He said some twelve horses were sick, but not seriously so. He did not think they were troubled with the new epidemic.

# *THE CRIMINAL RECORD.*

## A NEGRO SHOT AND KILLED IN SULLIVAN STREET—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Isaac Henderson, thirty years old, a negro, who made his living by cleaning out several saloons in the Eighth Ward, was shot and almost instantly killed at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, last night, by Jas. Purvis, twenty years old, a brakeman employed by the New-York Central Railroad. There were no witnesses to the murder. Officer Myers of the Eighth Precinct heard the shot, saw the negro fall, and saw Purvis running away. He chased and captured him, and found in his possession a seven-chambered Smith & Wesson revolver, one chamber of which had just been discharged. Purvis admitted having shot Henderson, and said he did it in self-defense. Henderson was taken to the Prince Street Station. He was shot through the left temple. Capt. Williams at once telegraphed for Coroner Woltman, but Henderson died shortly after the dispatch was sent. Purvis, who resides at No. 39 Beech street, said that while passing the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, about a week ago, Henderson spat in his face. While passing the corner last night, Henderson ran against him. He remonstrated, when Henderson struck him in the face. He then shot Henderson. The Police give Henderson a bad character. Coroner Woltman will assume charge of the case to-day.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN OFFICER.

Louis Biassi and Dominico Assine, two Italians, were quarreling at the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, one block from where Henderson was murdered, this morning, when Officer Martin, of the Eighth Precinct, separated them. Assine drew a revolver and fired at the officer, the ball grazing his head. Officer Martin drew his revolver and shot Assine in the left shoulder, wounding him slightly. He then arrested Arsine and Biassi and locked them up in the Prince Street Station.

# *LOCAL FIRES.*

## DESTRUCTION OF THE COMBINATION RUBBER COMPANY'S FACTORY—LOSS OVER $150,000.

The large five-story brick building, Nos. 525 to 531 West Twenty-fourth street, owned by the Combination Rubber Company, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The building has a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 100 feet, and was of the most substantial construction. The Rubber Company, which has an office at No. 94 Church street, occupied the first and second floors as a factory. They had a large stock of goods and a quantity of valuable machinery on these floors. They also occupied the two three-story brick buildings, Nos. 521 and 523 West Twenty-fourth street, owned by Antonio Soteldo, as a store-house for manufactured goods. The upper floors of the large building were occupied by C. E. Becker, manufacturer of window-shades, who also had a large stock of goods on hand. Shortly after 10 o'clock Officer Hoyt, who was on duty in Twenty-fourth street, saw smoke issuing from the top floor of the large building, and at once gave the alarm. Capt. Cherry and Sergts. Duck and Doran, of the Twenty-third Precinct, with all the reserve force at their command, were promptly on the scene, and rendered valuable assistance in clearing the street of a number of carts which impeded the work of the firemen, and in removing from the lower floor of the building barrels of naphtha and benzine used in the manufacture of rubber goods. The fire spread with alarming rapidity and fierceness, threatening the surrounding buildings. The District Engineer sent out a second alarm, which brought Chief Bates, Commissioner Perley, and the reserve force of engines to the scene. Eleven lines of hose were played on the building, which was burning with great fury. It was evident that the efforts of the firemen could only be directed toward saving the surrounding buildings. The front and side walls at length fell. Commissioner Perley was struck on the head by a falling rafter, and narrowly escaped severe injury. The Combination Rubber Company lose $75,000 on building, and $80,000 on stock and machinery, both of which losses are insured. Antonio Soteldo loses $3,000 on building. C. E. Becker loses $50,000; insurance not known. The Rubber Company, of which John Greacen, Jr., is President, and E. J. Greacen, Secretary, has a capital stock of $80,000, and has been in existence five years.

## *CLOSING THE PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.*

A pantomime written for the Park Theatre in Brooklyn, entitled "The White Swan," was to have been produced last evening by Mr. Samuells, who had advertised it largely for some weeks back. At 7 o'clock, when the doors of the theatre ordinarily open, a large crowd had assembled, but were unable to obtain entrance. Inside the vestibule was posted up a large sign which read "This Theatre is closed on account of the interference of Judge McCue." It was currently reported during the week that the pantomime was a political satire in which several prominent Brooklyn politicians, among them Judge McCue, were rather severely handled. Mr. Samuells learned that Judge McCue was so incensed that he was about to lay an injunction which would prevent the production of the piece. A committee of gentlemen waited on Judge McCue to ascertain his views, and after the interview communicated the fact to Mr. Samuells that the play, if produced, would be stopped by injunction at the instance of the Judge. By the time Mr. Samuells learned the result of the interview, the piece having been kept back until the committee should return, it was found impossible to put the pantomime on the stage. It has been altered slightly, and will—as Mr. Samuells told a TIMES re-

porter late last night—be produced this evening. Following are the names of the chief characters: Brooklynia, Fairy Queen, Judge Kanut, Filly Bowler, William A. Kite, (his first appearance,) Boss Lamockin, Bemus Darnes, Policeman.

# *THE WEATHER.*

## SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Sunday night in the Middle and Eastern States and is now again rising; it is lowest on the Bay of Fundy, and highest in Wisconsin. An area of low barometer has passed eastward into Texas, and the barometer has fallen in Oregon, with south-west winds and rain. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the lake region, and the extreme North-west, and the Ohio Valley. Westerly winds, increasing to brisk, with clear weather prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. North-west winds, with partly cloudy or clear weather, over the lake region and the Ohio Valley. North-east winds, with cloud and rain, in the South-west.

PROBABILITIES.

*On Tuesday, for New-England and the Middle States, north-west to south-west winds, somewhat lower temperature, and generally clear weather.*

For the South Atlantic States, north-west winds, falling temperature, rising barometer, and cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, north-east and south-east winds, cloud, and rain.

For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather, followed by north-east winds and cloud or rain by Tuesday night.

For the upper lake region, north-west to south west winds, lower temperature, and generally clear weather.

For the lower lakes, westerly winds, rising barometer, cool, clear or partly clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Wood's Hole, Boston, and Portland, and are ordered for Eastport.

In Western Texas a norther is probable Tuesday evening.

# *THE CARNIVAL.*

## ARRIVAL OF KING CARNIVAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16.—A salute was fired at the head of Canal street in honor of the King of Carnival, who arrived at noon on the United States steamer John A. Dix. The Mayor and City Administrators met the royal party on the levee and escorted them to the St. Charles Hotel, where the ladies presented the King with a handsome silk banner. The King afterward visited each of the theatres, where free matinées were given to crowded houses.

## KING MOMUS AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 16.—King Momus, seated in a royal chariot, and attended by a large retinue of courtiers, made his annual entry into the city at 4 o'clock. The keys of the city were presented to him, by a dwarf, in front of the Peabody Hotel, with the usual speeches. The city is full of visitors from all parts of the country, and every train and steam-boat arriving is crowded.

# *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

A fire early yesterday morning in the block of buildings on the north-east corner of Wide Water street and Market square, Norfolk, Va., occupied by liquor, grocery, and tobacco stores, destroyed about $6,000 worth of property. The loss is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A fire in Wooster, Ohio, Sunday, destroyed the dry-goods house of J. B. Power. The loss is estimated at $20,000, fully covered by insurance, of which $2,000 is in the Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, and the remainder in Western companies.

# *THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Feb. 16, public sales were consummated by the auctioneers named as follows, all under Supreme Court foreclosure decree.

By D. M. Seaman, A. P. Fitch, Esq., Referee, the five-story brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 90 Cannon street, east side, 200 feet north of Rivington street; sold for $300 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $17,860; total, $18,300. Purchaser, Michael Rahn, guarantor of bond to mortgage foreclosed.

By Richard V. Harnett, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, one three-story, high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-eighth street, north side, 352.7 feet west of Second avenue; sold for $1,400 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $11,250; total, $12,650. Purchaser, Henry Hirsch, a party having no interest in the legal proceedings.

By James M. Miller, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 267 feet west of Fifth avenue; sold for $1,800 over and above mortgage of $7,600; total, $9,600. Purchaser, John H. Bird, attorney for plaintiff in legal action, William Bird.

The other legal auctions announced for the day were adjourned as follows: sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on East Sixty-second street, east of Second avenue, and of a house and lot on East Eighty-sixth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to the 28th inst.; sale by Hugh N. Camp, of a house and lot on West Forty-ninth street, west of Fifth avenue, adjourned to March 5; and sale by William Kennelly, of a house and lot on West Sixty-eighth street, west of Broadway, adjourned to March 10.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 54½ Pine street, reports having sold at private contract, the four-story brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, (furnished,) with full lot, No. 47 West Thirty-ninth street, for $53,000

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noticed for to-day, at the Exchange, are the following:

By A. H. Nicoll & Co., Trustee's sale to close an interest of eight lots, each 25 by 100, four of the same being situated on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, and four on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, in rear, between St. John's and Brooks avenues, in the Ninth New-York, now the Twenty-third Ward of the City.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the leasehold property, No. 5 Fifth avenue, east side, between Waverly and Clinton places, embracing a lot 26.8 by 100, with a four-story high-stoop marble and brick dwelling-house thereon. Leased Sailors' Snug Harbor dated Nov. 1, 1873; term twenty-one years, with renewals; ground rent $1,000 per annum.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sales of the following property: Premises No. 301 Delancey street, south-west corner of Lewis street, comprising a lot 22 by 75, with a five-story brick tenement-house covering the same thereon, renting for $3,800 per year. On the first floor of this building are two small stores fronting on Lewis street. Premises No. 299 Delancey street, adjoining above, comprising a lot 25 by 75, with a five-story brick tenement-house covering the same thereon, renting for $3,800 per year. On the first floor of this building are two small stores fronting on Lewis street. Premises No. 299 Delancey street, adjoining above, comprising a lot 25 by 75, with a five-story brick tenement-house covering the same thereon, renting at the rate of $2,200 per annum.

By G. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of four lots together forming a plot in size 100.11 by 100 on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of Ninety-eighth street.

By William Kennelly, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of James Cummings, deceased, of a lot 23 by about 115, on Bolivar street, south side, 150 feet west of Cannon street, in the City of Brooklyn.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 14, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

*New Buildings.*

Ninety-first street, south side, 125 feet west of Second avenue, brick workshop and tenement, three stories, 50 by 80; T. Sandgust, owner.

Broadway, west side, 50 feet north of Fifty-third street, brick smith shop, one story, 25 by 42; J. Engelhardt, owner.

Avenue B, No. 59, Morrisania, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 21 by 30; F. Eppert, owner.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, south side, 10 feet east of Second avenue, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 20 by 26.6; M. Deady, owner.

East Seventeenth street, No. 414, one brick store and tenement, three stories, 25 by 84; Peil, Feuring, owner.

Seventy-eighth street, south-west corner of Avenue A, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 60; Otto Denmark, owner.

Forty-ninth street, west side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 52; Jacob Weeks, owner.

Pitt street, south-west corner Stanton street, one brick second-class boarding-house, 99 by 42, estimated cost $60,000; Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, owner.

West Forty-second street, west side, 400 feet west of Tenth avenue, brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 84; Peter Feuring, owner.

Avenue B, No. 59, Morrisania, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 21 by 30; F. Eppert, owner.

West Forty-fifth street, No. 454, one brick tenement building, five stories, 26 by 60; W. J. Stafford, owner.

One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 275 feet east of Twelfth avenue, one brick coal office, one story, 14 by 14; J. McManus, owner.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, three third-class brick and frame stores, each one story, 25 by 65; W. H. Belden, owner.

Rose street, No. 25, one brick second-class store, five stories, 27 by 84; Tutor & Street, owners.

Baxter street, No. 7, one stone tenement, five stories, 22 by 58; A. Dooper, owner.

Baxter street, No. 32, one brick tenement, five stories, 18 by 41; S. Levy, owner.

Washington avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets, one frame third-class dwelling, two stories, 21 by 34; H. A. Sherwood, owner.

*Unsafe Buildings.*

No. 270 Bowery, unsafe rear wall of extension; Geo. Keehler, owner.

No. 170½ Bowery, unsafe rear wall of extension; John C. Cruger, owner.

No. 216 Bowery, unsafe floors and roof; Henry Bischoff, owner.

No. 83½ Division street, unsafe chimneys; Stephen B. Fish, owner.

No. 169 Bowery, unsafe chimneys; Peter Bertine, owner.

No. 207 East Twenty-seventh street, unsafe front wall; S. Smith, owner.

No. 158 Madison street, unsafe front wall and chimney; Oscar Cole, owner.

No. 81 Suffolk street, unsafe generally; Gerard Ahrens, agent.

No. 49 Washington street, rear, unsafe front wall; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. 42 Washington street, unsafe front wall and chimneys; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. 40 Washington street, unsafe front and south walls; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. 22 Morris street, unsafe generally; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. 20 Morris street, unsafe generally; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. 18 Morris street, unsafe generally; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. 25 Division street, unsafe chimneys; William H. Mansfield, owner.

No. 158½ Cherry street, unsafe chimneys; Joseph Smith, owner.

Nos. 419 to 425 West Thirteenth street, rear, unsafe rear wall; Ezekiel Donnell, owner.

No. 488 Grand street, unsafe chimneys; Morris Rinaldo, owner.

No. 486 Grand street, unsafe chimneys; Morris Rinaldo, owner.

No. 150 Hester street, unsafe generally; Peter P. Cowen, owner.

No. 54 Hester street, rear, unsafe chimneys; G. Heerbrandt, owner.

No. 301 Hudson street, unsafe chimneys; Joseph Stiner, lessee.

No. 14 Willett street, unsafe chimneys; Adolphus Ottenberg, owner.

No. 14 Willett street, rear, unsafe chimneys; Adolphus Ottenberg, owner.

No. 13 Willett street, unsafe chimneys; Henry Ehlers, owner.

South-east corner Broome and Willett streets, unsafe chimneys; Henry Ehlers, owner.

North-west corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-seventh street, unsafe chimneys; J. & J. Marshall, owners.

No. 160 Wooster street, unsafe chimneys and front wall; T. F. Gibbons, agent.

No. 525 West 23d street, unsafe west gable, &c.; A. P. Ventuyi & Co., owners.

No. 173 Forsyth street, unsafe chimneys; F. H. Dykers, trustee.

No. 1,252 Fourth avenue, unsafe generally; Mary Camp, owner.

No. 291 Avenue B, unsafe north gable; Geo. Greenwood, owner.

No. 440 West Nineteenth street, rear, unsafe front wall; Thos. Meenire, agent.

No. 440 West Nineteenth street, front, unsafe chimneys; Thomas Meenire, agent.

No. 49 Pine street, unsafe chimneys; Albert Hahn, guardian.

No. 12 Willett street, unsafe chimneys; Aaron Adams, owner.

No. 10 Willett street, unsafe chimneys; Aaron Adams, owner.

No. 146 East Eighty-sixth street, unsafe chimneys; R. N. Dishrow, owner.

No. 148 East Eighty-sixth street, unsafe chimneys; Susan Dean, owner.

No. 150 East Eighty-sixth street, unsafe chimneys; Susan Dean, owner.

Nos. 510 to 518 East Twenty-third street, unsafe generally; Brower estate, owner.

No. 56 Henry street, unsafe rear cornice; Francis Meehan, owner.

Railroad avenue, Central Village, Morrisania, unsafe roof; New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, owners.

*EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, FEB. 16.*

NEW-YORK.

*By D. M. Seaman.*

1 5-story brick house and lot, No. 90 Cannon st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Rivington st., lot 25x100.....$18,300

*By R. V. Harnett.*

1 2-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, West 47th st., n. s., 352.7 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x100.5.....$12,650

*By James M. Miller.*

1 2-story and basement brown-stone front-house and lot, West 134th st., n. s., 267 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 17x99.11.....$9,600

*RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Saturday, Feb. 14.*

Boulevard, (11th av.,) s. e. corner of 148th st., 50.11x125.....$13,750

Ubsdell st., e. s., No. 235, 20.11x71.11.....6,500

Caroline st., n. e. corner of Duane st., 18x38.4; Caroline st., s. s., 28 ft. n. of Duane st., 31.8x53.4; also strip adjoining last piece on east, 53.4 of Caroline st., and 58.6 ft. n. of Duane st., 1.2x25.....10,000

Delancey st., No. 240, n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willett st., 25.10x99, to Jacob.....10,000

Emmet st., e. s., 25x80.11.....11,250

Fourth st., No. 1, s. s., 25.11 ft. e. of St. John's lane, 22x62.6.....8,000

Fourth st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x75.6; 2d st., s. s., 111.9 ft. e. of Lexington av., 14.8 ft. s. of 3d st., 20x75.6.....

72d st., n. s., easterly line, 196 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x118.6.....17,000

78th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x102.2.....14,000

93d st., n. s., 145.9 ft. w. of 10th av., 22.4x125.....

92.4x125.6.....7,8?1.6

106th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.9.....7,100

121st st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.10.....7,700

137th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100, Morrisania.....3,800

137th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100, Morrisania.....3,800

Clinton av., n. s., 125.4 ft. e. of 1st st., 75x200, to Willard av., Woodlawn Heights.....950

Ordyke av., n. s., 800 ft. e. of 2d st., 75x165.4, Woodlawn Heights.....950

1st av., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d st., 40x100, Woodlawn.....3,000

2d av., n. e. corner of Houston st., 50x41.....26,300

3d av., e. s., extending from 66th st. to 67th st., 200.10x480.....240,000

5th av., s. e. corner of 59th st., 25x100.....55,000

10th av., w. s., 100.1 ft. n. of 93d st., 18.6x 140.5, to what was Bloomingdale Road, thence s. 21.6, thence e. 138.10.....9,250

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Canal st., s. w. s., 120.1 ft. n. w. of Vestry st., 25x 98.5x20x84, extending to Vestry st.....$40,000

Whitehall st., Nos. 1 and 2.....4,000

44th st., n. s., 361.8 ft. e. of 8th av., 21.3x100.5.....17,000

3d av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 62d st., 27.6x72.10.....15,000

3d av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x80.....1,400

LEASES RECORDED.

42d st., No. 200, West, 5 years, per year, from 1873.....1,800

1st av., No. 118, n. e. corner 7th st., 4 years, per year.....2,500

2d av., No. 54, n. e. corner 3d st., store, &c., 5 years, per year.....2,100

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LOAN

FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT,

$25,000 on first-class City property only.

Also, one sum of $10,000 and one of $7,000.

Only legal charges required.

Also,

FOR SALE,

in 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., a very choice house. Price, $36,000.

Apply to

SAMUEL C. SELDEN,

No. 30 Nassau st.

FOR SALE, AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE, a four-story high-stoop house, No. 598 7th av., at its junction with Broadway, and opposite the extensive first-class hotel now erecting; well rented; is very desirably located for future business purposes, offering great inducements to investors; an examination will show, it must soon double in value; must be sold this Spring. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STORE AND TENEment on the west side of 4th av., near 125th st. Building four stories; good condition; rents well; large prospective value as the 4th av. improvement approaches completion; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES HUSTON, attorney, &c., No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON GROUND RENT for ten or twenty years, or as it is for three or five years, the property No. 7 West 29th st., 150 feet west of 6th av., 75 feet front, double dwelling, and vacant lot adjoining. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 25x102.2 the block, and in perfect order; will be sold at reasonable price and terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER,

REAL ESTATE, NO. 100 4TH AV., NEAR 12TH ST.

SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING

Carefully attended to, and returns promptly made.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 18 East 5th st., Nos. 1 and 19 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 16 West 52d st., No. 15 East 48th st. 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 676, 781, 783.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE,

First-class houses, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st., price $21,0.0; also Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st., price $15,500. Inquire on premises.

PIER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable lease of piers, bulkheads, and sheds on the North River, below Bamdy st. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS of ground up town. The house is first class in every particular, and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 128 West 33d st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—A TEN-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 103 East 26th st. Apply to

E. L. ALEXANDER,

No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES—To let—The first-class fire-proof stores, Nos. 948 and 949 South st., now occupied by Messrs. Miller & Cumger.

Also the fire-proof store, No. 38 Gold st., now occupied by Messrs. Hagar & Co. Apply to

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x127,) opposite New-York University. New building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, two-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET,

Nos. 104 and 106 John st.

No. 13 Platt st.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF THE BUILDINGS on the north-west corner of Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., entire or divided; they are six stories, about 76x123 feet; they are kept open for examination, and all particulars obtainable by addressing

A. KUHLHERDT, No. 44 7th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK building Nos. 52 and 56 Elizabeth st., near Canal st., suitable for a manufactory; building 50x80; lot 50 x100; if required the building will be enlarged; good brick stabling; immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. MILTON SAYRE, agent, 174 Canal st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 890 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 1 South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING of desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38 x 100.) The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE, OFFICES, SAIL AND STORAGE lofts; new building, fronts st. and East river; possession immediately. WM. E. UNDERDONK, No. 104 Pearl st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK building, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, two-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 31 EAST 20TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of David A. Smith, deceased:

TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick dwelling-house and lot, with two-story extension, situate on the north side of 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av., and known as No. 31. House contains modern improvements. House 21.6 feet, with two-story extension; lot 21.4x92 feet, more or less.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—TO-DAY, ON R Fulton st., north-east corner of Lafayette av., Brooklyn, one-half mile east of Court-house, four-story stove 50 feet deep; lot 20x120; will be sold at noon, Feb. 17, at Cole & Murphy's, No. 379 Fulton st. Particulars of A. M. BINGHAM, No. 37 Lafayette av.

NO. 5 5TH AV., NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE, 27.2x90x100, will be sold at auction THIS DAY, at No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

## OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

## DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

## BROADWAY.

Desirable corner-property to let or lease, south-east corner of Broadway and 4th st., extending through to Lafayette place; also, 45 feet on Broadway, 975 feet on 4th st., and 48 feet on Lafayette place. Apply to

WM. E. DODGE, No. 63 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Tayloe's Opera-house.

Apply to

E. L. ALEXANDER,

No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES—To let—The first-class fire-proof stores, Nos. 948 and 949 South st., now occupied by Messrs. Miller & Cumger.

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TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x127,) opposite New-York University. New building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, two-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

The above sale was postponed from Saturday, Feb. 14, to TUESDAY, Feb. 17, same hour and place, by order of the Trustee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 43 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 EAST 20TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of David A. Smith, deceased:

TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick dwelling-house and lot, with two-story extension, situate on the north side of 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av., and known as No. 31. House contains modern improvements. House 21.6 feet, with two-story extension; lot 21.4x92 feet, more or less.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

Improved and unimproved, in New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, Port Chester, Harrison, White Plains, Mount Vernon, Westchester, and all the towns in the lower part of the County, for sale, exchange, and to rent; elegant deep water fronts for sale. Sole agents for the sale of the celebrated Huguenot Park property at New-Rochelle.

Particular attention to the sale of land at auction.

LE COUNT & PINE,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

No. 136 Pearl st., New-York, and

Main st., New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land. The place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever. Fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. For further information apply to W. H. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLing-house in the City, or on Brooklyn Heights, a cottage-house of twelve rooms, pleasantly located near Englewood, with water conveniences, furniture, &c., and an acre and a half, or more, land. Address Box No. 5,451 Post Office, New-York.

STAMFORD.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES; HOUSES erected to order on easy terms; also fine villa for sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBBELL, Jr., 61 Liberty st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

## At Auction or Private Sale.

## THE NASSAU DRY-DOCK,

Situated on Hog Island, Opposite the City of Nassau, Bahamas.

This valuable property, comprising a slip on which vessels of large size may be laid dry for examination or repairs; a powerful steam-engine and other necessary appliances; offices and buildings suitable to the business, also, between eleven and twelve acres of land adjoining, with a good dwelling-house, out-buildings, and appurtenances thereon—if not previously sold by private contract—will be sold at public auction in the City of Nassau, Bahamas, on March 5, 1874, at 12 M., under the direction of Henry Lee Nickels and William Joyce, executors, &c., of John R. Howell, deceased.

And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will be sold, also at public auction on the premises, a great variety of materials and articles accumulated in the business, and mostly necessary in repairing vessels, now on store at the dock, the particulars of which will be given previous to the day of sale.

The dock was established and successfully operated by Mr. Howell.

A great number of vessels, large and small, have been repaired at it.

Its location is unsurpassed for securing business.

It is well known to mariners.

Its capacity and depth of water are ample.

Ship timber is plenty on the adjacent islands.

Facilities for making repairs are abundant.

The business of operating it is not an experiment; its success has been demonstrated, and it is sure to be remunerative.

The climate there is unequaled for healthfulness, and as a place of residence it is very desirable.

This sale presents such an opportunity as is afforded but once in a generation for securing, at comparatively small cost, and by the same purchase, a valuable property, certain means to business success, and a healthful permanent or Winter's residence.

The premises may be inspected at any time on application to Mr. R. B. Orrell, Superintendent in charge at the dock.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply for circular either to

H. K. VAN SICLEN, Executor, &c., No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City, or

WILLIAM JOYCE, Executor, No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City, or H. E. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Executors, No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

ON 146TH AND 147TH STS.,

TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1874,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building)

by order of Trustee, to close an interest, eight valuable building lots, 20x100 feet each, four lots on each 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.

Title of property as indisputable.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

The above sale was postponed from Saturday, Feb. 14, to TUESDAY, Feb. 17, same hour and place, by order of the Trustee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 43 Pine st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

A PHYSICIAN WHO OCCUPIES A FOUR-story English-basement house, near 34th st. (between 4th and Madison avs.,) wishes to find some respectable family to share the house with him after the 1st of May next. He will be responsible for the rent, and they are to provide board, &c., for himself, wife, nurse, and two children (under three years of age.) House only partially furnished. Answers to be sent to Dr. L. C., Box No. 149, office of the New-York *Times*. Full particulars must be given as to name, number, and age of persons in family, present residence and occupation, and also whether they have had previous experience in housekeeping.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

To let, twenty dwellings, handsomely finished, at Garden City, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad, Long Island; rents, $150, $220, $250; early and late trains, with six months' commutation ticket; also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to Alex. T. Stewart's agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 M. to 2 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices; also building sites, farms, and large buildings suitable for institutes or of first-class boarding-houses.

S. EMMERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 25 East 48th st., near Madison av.; rent, $300 a month; possession immediately if desired. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH—A PLEASANTLY LOcated house, convenient to the principal depot; ten or four rooms; $70 or $30 per month. Address JNO. M. FORBES, No. 60 West 13th st.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE YEARS—BROWN-STONE English basement house (near Park av.,) No. 125 East 36th st., in first rate order.

FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 26 Broad st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE.—A TENEMENT-HOUSE, or two or three small houses in the Tenth, Nineteenth, or Seventeenth Ward. Address, stating terms, &c., LEASE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY, OR country adjacent, worth from $15,000 to $25,000, in exchange for a valuable collection of oil-paintings, mostly by foreign artists. A rare opportunity to embellish a home with works of art, without expenditure of cash. Address, stating price, location, and dimensions, Box No. 181, Office New-York *Times*.

HOUSE WANTED FOR ABOUT $30,000 CASH.—Must be well built four stories, not less than twenty-two feet wide and in good situation. Address L. E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

## FINANCIAL.

## Toledo, Wabash & Western

## 7 Per Cent.

## GOLD BONDS

For Sale at 85 and Interest.

## WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine St.

## Central Railroad Extension Company

OF LONG ISLAND.

First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each.

Interest due 1st May and 1st November.

Principal Due 1903.

Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.

A limited amount for sale by

## KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,

NO. 37 BROAD STREET.

THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION.

## Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1.

PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

## SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under the mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION is amount are now offered for sale.

## HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

## TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, C. Turner, H. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

## Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.

The offer will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.

The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN N. DENISON,

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND HOBBS, of Cleve., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 39 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIdated Mortgage, seven per cent. Coupon Bonds. The bonded debt as per statement of Jan. 27, 1874, is as follows, upon 285 miles:

First Mortgage eight per cents, due in 1882.....$2,785,000

Less sinking fund.....1,605,400—$1,089,600

Consolidated 7s of 1902.....7,000,000

Total.....$8,089,600

For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

INSURANCE STOCK.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK

For sale by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and reopened on March 5.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, as Reorganized. OFFICE OF SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Feb. 7, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany for the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.

By order of the President.

CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 227 Fulton st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

## FINANCIAL.

JANUARY 1, 1874.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums, including Receipts on Reinsured Policies.....$1,216,873 91

Interest.....247,625 33

Total Receipts for 1873.....$1,463,504 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims.....$222,785 11

Matured Endowments.....7,449 06

Cash and Allowances for Surrendered Policies.....106,034 64

Premiums on Policies Reinsured.....24,642 96

Dividends on stock (6 per cent.).....60,000 00

Taxes, License Fees, &c.....21,735 04

Commissions.....98,712 16

All other Expenditures.....134,601 14

Total Disbursements for 1873.....805,960 11

Net increase in assets during the year.....$657,544 13

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and in Trust Companies.....$151,123 99

United States bonds (market value).....243,418 75

State and City bonds (market value).....80,900 00

Loans secured by first mortgages.....1,827,849 95

Loans fully secured by bonds and stocks.....326,342 80

Loans secured by Policies of this and of other Companies.....72,485 60

Accrued Interest.....33,172 23

Premiums in course of collection.....46,788 82

Deferred Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums.....113,708 72

Due from other Companies for Reinsurance.....19,123 13

All other assets.....33,668 62

Total assets, Jan. 1, 1874.....$3,293,581 61

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all Policies under which the Company is liable.....$1,929,399 00

Death claims reported

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steamships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as follows:

COLFICO, Capt. E. VAN SICK, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

COLON, Capt. ——, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and fourth Pacific ports.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $30, gold, according to location.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight via Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

## CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM BOSTON.

Algeria, Wednesday, Feb. 18 | Marathon, Saturday, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 25 | Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4 | Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11 | Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14
Caledonia, Wed'day, March 18 | Hecla, Saturday, March 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

* Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $115, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through tickets of lading given for belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

## INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and these ships enjoy greater freedom from fog and floating ice, and the danger of navigating consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Feb. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Feb. 26, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN D. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CRAGIN, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

## WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

## STATE LINE.

STEAM-SHIPS:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA | STATE OF VIRGINIA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA, | STATE OF GEORGIA,
STATE OF MINNESOTA, | STATE OF FLORIDA, bld'g,
STATE OF INDIANA, | STATE OF ALABAMA,

STATE OF NEVADA, building,

TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, &c.

State of Pennsylvania sails.....Saturday, March 7
State of Virginia sails.....Saturday, March 21
State of Georgia sails.....Saturday, April 4

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

WEEKLY SERVICE ALL THE YEAR.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80 and $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency; prepaid, $32, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

## NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, Tues., 17, 3 P.M. | Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P.M.
Egypt, Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P.M. | Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Brazos.....Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTER.....Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. BROOKS.....March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BERDOE.....March 24, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT.....LACHESNAYE.....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Steerage tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the two Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA CURAÇOA, PANAMA, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

TO HAYTI, CURAÇOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CYMBRIA.....March 20
CHARLIER.....March 13

For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.

ETNA.....Feb. 17
ATLAS.....March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

## NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Parties or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who are anxious the expense of a courier should not leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination of baggage, &c., in securing the best rooms, information, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and on inquiry or annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Couriers may be engaged in Paris, at the office of the undersigned, at 5 francs per day, or by the month at a reduction. Address

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

## SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MARZENY, THURSDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HALLET, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE TONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River,
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, Tuesday, Feb. 17.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BRICKETT, Thursday, Feb. 19.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY B. HASKELL,
Freight Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the Company's English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,

Leaving Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK. (Havana direct).....Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA. (Havana and Mexico).....Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA. (Havana via Nassau).....Feb. 26
CUBA. (Havana direct).....Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA. (Havana direct).....March 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.
Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 7 P. M.

For Williamsport, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 9:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 9 P. M.

For Long Branch, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:35 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday Express, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. Emigrant Ticket-office, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

6:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

8:40 P. M.—For Useful.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 6:05 A. M.; 1 and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 9:30 A. M., 3 and 4:30 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:30 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Willimantic Railroad at 9:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 9:05 and 10:4 A. M., 3 and 4:30 P. M.; Hudson River Railroad at 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M. special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5:00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Hempstead, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 33d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 306 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st. may be found, as in the past, the most select help, of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address

NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Edell, several competent and reliable servants, well recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SPANISH GIRL; is competent to do daily work; is a capable chamber-maid, waitress, and house-maid for hotel, boarding or private house; has suitable references. At the House and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A German young woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly neat young girl; very competent and obliging; can assist in washing, if required; has excellent testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG DANISH woman speaking English, as chamber-maid and general house-worker in a small family in the City. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., for a few days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, pleasant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is clean and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 391 8th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, NEAT girl; will assist in washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 145 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Address M. C., No. 11 Prince st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, about thirty; superior French, English, and other cook; can be highly recommended. Call at 68 Thompson st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking as family or hotel; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is willing, reliable, and economical; best of references given; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook or to do the house-work for a small family. Call for two days at No. 81 Henry st., basement.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A GENtleman wishes to secure a place for two excellent colored servants; cook and laundress, chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at Real Estate Office, 338 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands plain cooking as family or hotel; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is willing, reliable, and economical; best of references given; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

DRESS, CLOAK-MAKING, MILLINERY, and as a general family seamstress, to go out by the day or week; can cut, fit, and trim in various styles; also children's clothing; terms low; would leave the City. Address M. M. Morten, 8 Jones st., near 4th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 142 West 31st st., in the store.

FEMALE HELP.

All nationalities, for every capacity, at

BENTLEY'S,
No. 169 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN as nursery governess or young ladies' maid; best references. Apply at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, 525 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT SERVANT, in country or city, to do house-work. She is a good cook, washer and ironer, and bread-maker; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocer store.y

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE COLORed young woman for general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; is willing to oblige every way; has plenty good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, aged sixteen, in an American family. Inquire at No. 62 Henry st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS lady's maid or companion; reference. Call at No. 158 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS SWEDE WOMAN as laundress; several years in America; understands everything in laundry-work; willing to unite chamber-work with washing; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as laundress in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and can assist in chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 East 27th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO DOES French fluting, clear starching and polishing, in a private family, boarding-house, or hotel; is a good chamber-maid; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 115 East 27th st., between 3d and 4th avs., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, and has three years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Felton & Co's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; understands fluting perfectly; would assist with the chamber-work; has the best of references. Apply at No. 113 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS or laundress and chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 20th st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SOME family washing; understands all kinds of French fluting; or would go out three days of the week. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant Girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; excellent reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress, or will do chamber-work and fine washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 819 9th av., corner 54th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; expert at her business in every branch; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 406 East 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with first-class references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION EMPLOYment Office, No. 135 West 35th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work in City or country.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND well educated Protestant girl, who is a good seamstress, operator, and dresses hair well; either City or country; can take full charge of children. Call or address French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, AS nurse; has three years' City reference; very fond of children, and a neat seamstress; understands chamber-work; will try to study the interests of her employer; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as nurse to growing children or second house-keeper; highest testimonials given. Apply at No. 31 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL IN a private family; reference. Call at No. 158 East 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE OF LONG EXperience, a couple of engagements from ladies; best of reference from ladies. Call or address Nurse, No. 632 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF SIXTEEN years, lately landed, to mind children and make herself generally useful; can be well recommended; wages moderate to a respectable family. Call at No. 238 East 54th st., two pair of stairs, back.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY respectable young, tidy French girl, who is fond of children; can mend nicely, and is willing to assist in chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO SPEAKS English, as child's nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady, in an American family. Inquire at present employer's, No. 137 East 35th st., from 10 to 4.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG CREOLE WOMAN; very tidy, intelligent, and capable, as seamstress or chamber-maid; has lost all trace of lady's maid, and will make herself generally useful; can cut and fit, and will work cheap for country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; understands white work thoroughly and has some knowledge of dress-making; terms moderate. Address M. S. S., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR SEAMSTRESS and good operator; will assist with or do chamber-work, or wait on a lady or grown children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; would do chamber-work or take care of a couple of grown children; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 52d st., first floor, front.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY.

No. 1,502 Broadway second door below 45th st., furnishes faithful, capable SERVANTS, in every capacity, for City and country, at moderate wages. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent ten days in advance of visit.

Protestant cooks wanted; also French and German nurses.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up all kinds of salads, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 840 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her duty thoroughly; three years City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 48th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 600 West 52d st., corner 11th av.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, GOOD address, and can give satisfactory references, also bonds if necessary, would like a responsible position where he can obtain a fair salary. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 110, Office New-York Times.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG Protestant Englishman; highly respectable and educated; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; has our ornamental fancy and other grounds thorough gardener, parcel driver, and groom; trains young or fast horses; best testimonials. Call at No. 326 4th av.

COACHMAN

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

### THE STREET-CLEANING JOB.

ANOTHER BID FOR FILLING UP SUNKEN LOTS —$40,000 OFFERED THIS TIME—A LETTER TO COMMISSIONER GARDNER.

There was some little disappointment in political circles yesterday in consequence of the fact that the Assembly Committee on Cities, which came to New-York from Albany on Friday evening to investigate the abuses, frauds, and inefficient management of the Street-cleaning Bureau, were obliged to return to Albany. It was originally expected that a subcommittee of three from this committee would be appointed to conduct this inquiry, and that the appointments were to be made last Tuesday. A week ago last night, however, Charlick went to Albany. The subcommittee was not appointed next day, but the next thing heard of the subject was that the whole committee would come to New-York. It is said that the most irreproachable members of the committee would not suit the Police Board as a subcommittee, and, as the men whom Charlick would like to have had appointed could not be made a subcommittee without making the affair too manifest, the difficulty was avoided by sending the full committee. It is considered unfortunate that they should come so far to sit three hours on business, spend nearly three days in New-York, and take so long a recess, when, as is well known, every day will be taken advantage of by the Police Board to drill matters into shape, so as to explain every charge and every act of the bureau. It is even asserted now that "a satisfactory explanation" will be given of the fact that Charlick, before becoming a Police Commissioner, paid twenty-five cents per cubic yard for the filling in of his Hunter's Point property with street sweepings, and that after he became a Commissioner he had the dirt carried to and placed on the lots at the City's expense, and forgot the paltry twenty-five cents a yard. In 1872 the bureau turned over to the City Treasury some $3,000 as proceeds of sales of manure, fillings, and so forth. The actual revenue, as has already been shown by facts and figures in THE TIMES, is, at a low calculation, $70,000, but so far as can be learned the Controller has not received a cent of revenue from the bureau for 1873. Perhaps, when the investigating committee returns to New-York at the end of this week the bureau may have standing on their books a trifle to the credit of the City. Some of the members of the committee called at Police Headquarters yesterday and had private consultations with some of the magnates of the department. It is claimed by persons in the interest of the bureau that during the past year there were 1,000,000 cubic yards of dirt-sweepings and garbage removed from the City. If that is so, nobody seems to have missed it much, for there must have been a similar quantity allowed to remain. But, granting that this was the amount actually removed, even at the low rate of sale which the commission seems to have ignored lately, it should have yielded a revenue of $100,000 at least to the City Treasury. Charlick (before he was a Commissioner) paid John L. Brown twenty-five cents a cubic yard for just such filling. For fear, however, that he had not reached Mr. Charlick's estimate of the value of the dirt which Mr. Charlick last Summer consented to have thrown upon his property, the bid above alluded to, which was made by Francis Pidgeon, of Hunter's Point, has been lately reconsidered by that gentleman, and he now offers $40,000, instead of $30,000. A letter, of which the following is a copy, was forwarded to Commissioner Hugh Gardner, by messenger, yesterday:

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 16, 1874.

*Mr. H. Gardner:*

SIR: I have concluded to offer the department $40,000 to fill in the lots on Newtown Creek. There are 120 lots, and the filling to be six feet above high water.

From the conversation had at the meeting of the board when I appeared before you, I judge you were fearful that the meadows would sink. Such I can assure you will not be the case, as you can see by the block already filled with cellar dirt. I am certain that 2,000 scow loads, at the most, will fill it, and think will do.

I wish you would accept or reject this offer at once, as I wish to make other arrangements if I do not close with you. Yours truly,

FRANCIS PIDGEON.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Pidgeon yesterday in relation to this latter proposal, and in the course of the conversation Mr. Pidgeon expressed the belief that no notice would be taken of his bid, but that as he wanted the filling he thought he would go to the largest market to buy, if possible. He is satisfied that Charlick, if not four, of the members of the board would be willing to consider his proposal fairly, but as Charlick oversawes everything and controls the board, he has no hope of acceptance. If, as Mr. Pidgeon expresses himself, 1,500 scow-loads of filling would suffice, allowing 300 cubic yards to the load, the amount required would be about 300,000 yards. This is easily demonstrable as being a fair estimate. He states in the letter the number of lots at 120. This superficial area, each lot being 100 by 25 feet, would be equal to 1,200,000 square feet. The meadows are well up to high-water mark, and he wants them filled to a height of six feet above that level, requiring an aggregate of 7,740,000 cubic feet, or 287,000 cubic yards of filling. The reporter also examined the lots already filled, referred to in the letter, as well as the unfilled meadows. The former appeared quite steady, and has sunk a fraction below the bulk-head, and the bottom of the meadows is composed of blue mud of peculiar solidity.

### THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held a very long session last evening, at which comparatively little business of public interest was transacted. The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair, and did not adjourn until after 10 o'clock. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted a resolution was unanimously adopted appropriating $200 to be expended in celebrating Washington's Birthday, appointing Tuesday next instead of Monday as the day on which the usual weekly session of the board will be held. On motion Alderman Bergen's resolution providing for the erection of a new fire-proof building for the safe keeping of the city records was made the special order of business for the next meeting. The Corporation Counsel was directed to make a draft of a bill to be submitted to the board transferring the control of the Truants' Home from the Common Council to the Board of Education. A draft of a bill authorizing the Park Commission to sell the East-side Park lands was indorsed. The bill will be sent to the Legislature at once. A resolution was offered directing the Controller to pay to St. Peter's Dispensary $1,500 from the appropriation of 1872 and $1,500 from the appropriation of 1873. It was referred to the Finance Committee. The Controller was, by resolution, directed to sign the bills for the Truants' Home and the bills for salary accounts of the city departments. The contract for refitting the office recently vacated by the Auditor for the Controller's use, was awarded to Mr. Mellvane. A resolution based upon a communication from the Board of City Works asking for $91,000 to supply that department with coal for the year, occasioned a debate which lasted several hours, and was thickly interspersed with personalities. The matter was finally referred back to the Board of City Works for more specific information as to the uses for which the coal was required.

### HARLEM POLICE COURT.

Yesterday, at the Harlem Police Court, the twenty-seven men and boys arrested in the descent made upon the cock-pit at the foot of East Eighty-sixth street, on Saturday night, were again arraigned to enable them to give bail. Twenty-five furnished satisfactory sureties for their appearance for trial at Special Sessions, and were released. Martin Beecham, of No. 230 East Fifty-ninth street, and Patrick Neill, of No. 242 East Fifty-fifth street, were unable to give bail and were committed.....August Rossman, of No. 333 Eighth street, was sent down for trial in default of $500 bail, on a complaint preferred by Edward Brown, the keeper of an oyster-house at No. 2,209 Third avenue. Brown alleges that Rossman entered his place and demanded oysters, at the same time saying he had no money. Upon refusal the prisoner struck Brown on the head with a glass bottle, inflicting a severe wound. At the station-house $12 were found upon the person of accused....Alexander Farrell, the foreman of Baird, the contractor, was charged by Officer Tully, of the Thirtieth Precinct, with firing one shot of his revolver at August Buknfski, waiter, of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, with deadly intent. The ruffian was intoxicated at the time, and his aim was unsteady, the ball just grazing the cheek of a little girl passing. The prisoner first assaulted the complainant with his fist. He was committed. Farrell is a desperate character, he having once before served a term at Sing Sing for stabbing a man.

### OPENING OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

Last night the new armory of the Twelfth Regiment, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Forty-fifth street, was formally opened, the occasion being signalized by a grand promenade concert and ball. As early as 8 o'clock the guests of the regiment began to arrive, and at 9:30, when Dodworth's Twelfth Regiment Band struck up the opening promenade, the place was crowded with gorgeously attired soldiers and their lady friends. There was also present a sprinkling of civilians. Among the notables present, were Supervisors Billings, Cooper, Van Schaick, Lysaight, of the Committee on Armories, Aldermen Gilon, Flanagan, Gen. Shaler, Gen. Ward and staff, Gen. Locke, Col. John Ward, William H. Murphy, Col. Weeks, Major Lang, of the Ninth Regiment; Major McGrath, of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Major Bostwick. A praiseworthy feature of the affair was in the placing of a box opposite the entrance to the hat-room, in which all the hat-money collected was deposited for the benefit of the poor. The armory is unquestionably one of the finest in the City. The main drill-room is on the third floor and measures 135 by 75 feet, and is lighted by three powerful reflecting patents, so arranged that from the ceiling. Galleries for spectators extend the entire length and breadth of the rooms. The apartments of the Board of Officers are models of luxury and elegance, and all the company rooms have been more or less decorated at the expense of the members of the regiment. Four of them contain grand pianos, while the walls of others are adorned with rich oil paintings, representing battle scenes and likenesses of famous warriors and statesmen.

### THE NEW-JERSEY YACHT CLUBS.

The Joint Committee of the principal yacht clubs of Hudson County, N. J., met again on last night, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, to consider the expediency of a consolidation of the several clubs of the county into one organization. The clubs represented were the Jersey City, Oceanic, Pavonia, and Bayonne. The New-Jersey Club has as yet taken no active part in the movement. The proposed consolidation is received with favor by many, because it is believed that the united clubs will form a strong association, and will make a fine display on regatta days. There are many, however, who oppose consolidation, principally, it is said, except in the case of the Bayonne Club, because of the fear that they will have to move their head-quarters from the present locations to Bayonne, about four miles from the Jersey City Ferry. The New-Jersey Club, now located at Hoboken, are said to be particularly averse to the project for this reason. The Jersey City and Oceanic Clubs are located at South Cove, and the Pavonia Club near Pavonia Ferry. Pressure has been brought to bear upon them by the various railroad companies to force them to remove their club-houses to other points, and it is generally believed that they will be finally forced to abandon them. Bayonne is the most available place for them to remove to, but they are reluctant to leave their present quarters, and do not want to go to Bayonne if they can avoid doing so. Mr. Wm. Clark, of the Jersey City Club, presided last night, and reports from the different clubs were presented. Delegates from the Jersey City and Oceanic Clubs reported that the members of their associations were averse to consolidation, because they had charters, and they would lose both their names and charters if they consolidated. The Oceanic extended an invitation to the other clubs to adopt its name, and receive the benefits of its charter. A resolution was adopted by the committee thanking the members of the Oceanic for their kind invitation, but declining the proposition. Several plans of consolidation which it was thought might be generally acceptable, were proposed by delegates. One, which seemed to be received with the most favor, was that the various clubs, retaining their present names and organization and the control of their property, should unite under some general name, with a Commodore for the consolidation, and a Vice Commodore to represent each club. It was finally resolved to adjourn for one month, to meet again at the same place, and that each club be invited to furnish some plan of consolidation.

The united clubs have about 250 members. The Jersey City Club have 39 craft, large and small; the Oceanic, 8; the Pavonia, 8; the Bayonne, 11, and the New-Jersey about 20, making 71 in all. This would undoubtedly make a fine fleet for a regatta, and the organization, properly managed, would make a rival by no means to be despised by their club neighbors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island.

### MEDICAL ALUMNI DINNER.

The third annual dinner of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York took place at Delmonico's last evening. Shortly after 6 o'clock about fifty guests sat down before a superb bill of fare, and proceeded to discuss the edibles with a commendable gusto. Prof. Jas. R. Leaming presided. After progressing through a sufficiently lengthy number of courses to satisfy the best of appetites, the solids were supplanted by liquids, and amid the fragrance of the soluring weed, the followers of Esculapius composed themselves to listen to the following toasts, and the responses made thereto by the gentlemen indicated:

*The University.*—"Her training such that she may furnish and instruct great teachers, and never be at a loss out of herself." Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., Chancellor; Wm. B. Martin, Esq.

*The Medical Department.*—A vigorous branch—May its fruit ripen in the sunshine of favor that sheds lustre on the parent tree. Prof. Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.

*Our Sister Departments.*—Laboring in a common cause, let us also labor for a closer union. Prof. T. A. Johnson.

*Our Sister Alumni Associations.*—We rejoice at their continued prosperity, and welcome them through their representatives. Prof. C. R. Agnew, M. D.; Prof. W. T. Lusk, M. D.

*Medical Education.*—Its object; the accomplished physician, an ornament to society and his profession. Prof. F. D. Weisse.

*The Press.*—A power mighty for good or ill; may it only be devoted to that which elevates and enlightens. Fred. A. Castle, M. D.

*Our Alumni.*—Represented as we are in every quarter of the globe, we are honored by the presence of a distinguished brother from the neighboring Dominion. Prof. Samuel Hall.

*Our Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—For the poor, relief; for the rich, reliance; for all, security. Prof. William A. Hammond, M. D., Class of 1848.

*"Our Dead."*

*Woman.*—

"For where thou art there is the world itself,
With every several pleasure in the world,
And where thou art not, desolation."

James H. Anderson, M. D., Class of 1860.

Letters were read from Prof. Martin Payne, Parke Godwin, Wm. Kennedy, of Canada, John Taylor Johnson, and others. The occasion proved one worthy of a place among the pleasant associations of the University.

### EXORBITANT RENTS.

Application was made to Judge Robinson, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of a Mr. Stockwell, for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay a claim for rent of premises at the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, used by the City as an armory. The claim is resisted on the ground that the amount of rent is exorbitant, and affidavits were read in this behalf to the effect that the premises were not worth more than at the rate of $3,000 a year, while payment was demanded at the rate of $8,000. The claim having been audited by the Board of Supervisors, it was claimed on behalf of the application that such audit was final, and that the City was bound to pay accordingly. Judge Robinson refused to grant a peremptory writ, but allowed plaintiff's counselto take an alternative one, to which the City will be at liberty to make a return.

### THEFT OF DIAMONDS.

On Tuesday last Isaac Jacobs, aged eighteen, who, with his father, was employed in the factory of the Diamond-cutting Company, No. 19 East Fifteenth street, left the premises at an earlier hour than usual, and after he was gone three diamonds, valued at $1,000, were missed. Mr. Isaac Herman, the President of the company, placed the matter in the hands of Detectives Elder and Heidelberg, of the Central office, who several days after succeeded in arresting the youth in Cherry street. He confessed that he had sold one of the stones, valued at $200, to George B. Coleman, a pawnbroker, at the corner of Grand and Mulberry streets, for $60, and the others to James L. Clute, a broker at No. 206 Broadway. The stones were recovered, and Jacobs, Coleman, and Clute were all arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs. Clute and Coleman were released on giving $2,000 bail each, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Jacobs was committed to prison, being unable to furnish bail.

### COTTON STEALING.

Numerous complaints having been received by Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, in relation to the thefts of large quantities of cotton from the warehouses and wharves along the North River, Detectives Walling, Mullen, Clapp, and Bennett were detailed to investigate the matter. The result of this investigation was the arrest, yesterday, of John Gorman, a cotton sampler, and Wm. Madden, of No. 366 Carroll street, Brooklyn, on suspicion of having been concerned in a number of these robberies. In Madden's place were found about 3,000 pounds of cotton, which was seized by the Detectives and placed in the hands of the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters. Gorman and Madden were arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Tombs and held for examination.

### ONE OF BRENNAN'S DISHONEST DEPUTIES CONVICTED.

The adjourned trial of Ex-Deputy Sheriff William Conklin, charged with the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions At the opening of court, Recorder Hackett delivered his charge to the jury. After narrating the facts of the case as set forth in the indictment, and testified to on the trial, his Honor said that the question to be decided by the jury was whether the prisoner feloniously took the property of the complainant, or assisted others to do so. If they found that he did so, they should convict, but if they had any reasonable doubts on the evidence it is their duty to acquit. The jury retired at 11:25, and at 12:45 returned into court with a verdict of guilty of grand larceny. At the request of Conklin's counsel sentence was deferred.

### THE BRADLEY BANKRUPTCY CASE.

William E. Bradley, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of fraudulently concealing his assets when declared bankrupt, for the purpose of preventing the assignee getting possession of them, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Betts. It appeared that since his arrest a petition filed in bankruptcy against Mr. Bradley's estate was dismissed. This the Commissioner considered sufficient to warrant the defendant's discharge.

### HOUSE ROBBERY.

On Saturday a strange woman called at the house of Mrs. Everhardt, No. 183 Franklin street, in search of employment, and was engaged as a domestic. The woman disappeared early on Sunday, and when she had taken her departure it was discovered that she had taken with her about $100 worth of articles belonging to her employer.

# THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

### RECEPTION TO THE SURVIVORS.

MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY —ADDRESS BY DR. I. I. HAYES—THE GOVERNMENT TO BE PETITIONED TO COMPENSATE THE PARTY.

The reception given last evening by the members of the Geographical Society to the survivors of the Polaris expedition, at the Cooper Institute, was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Chief Justice Daly, of the Superior Court, President of the society, occupied the chair. In a brief address he spoke of the numerous expeditions which were fitted out for the discovery of the open Polar Sea, observing *en passant* the services rendered to the world by the Polaris expedition. He concluded by introducing Dr. I. I. Hayes, the celebrated American explorer.

Dr. Hayes, who was received with cheers, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I will not detain you long; there is here "metal more attractive." You have before you the officers and crew of the Polaris, whom you have been invited to meet, and to whom you would do honor. The Chief Justice, as President of this society, has invited me to speak a few words to you in relation to the general subject of Arctic geography, and with your leave I will invite your attention to the map behind me, which speaks for itself. It shows the Arctic world in circumpolar projection. On the one side we have the northern coasts of Europe and Asia; on the other side, of North America, and in a continuous line beyond we have Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla. Against this land lies the great Arctic ice belt or barrier which has thus far defied all the efforts of man to break completely through; within it we have the "Open Polar Sea"—that myth of ignorance wonder the of the wise. It is interesting to inquire why this sea should ever have been even dreamed of. You know there was a time when the world was thought to be a level plain, supported at each corner by a huge elephant; under each elephant was a huge turtle, and under each turtle a huge—nothing. Then the north was bound by the mountains of Hyperborea, from whose cavernous sides came the piercing north wind. Afterward we find those wonderful Phœnician merchants creeping along the shores of the Mediterranean, passing at length the Pillars of Hercules, which thus far had been thought to bound the world in the west, and, braving the billows of the Atlantic, made their "Ultima Thule," or the world's end, at the Shetland Islands, beyond which lies a region where "there is neither air, earth, nor water."

Then we see developing in succession the grand colonial system of Carthage, the Roman Empire, Venice, the proud Queen of the Adriatic, and then, with the sinking of the maratime spirit of the East, the new maritime nation of Portugal, and here at the little town of Sagres, overlooking the sea, we find growing up, as the Chief Justice in his last annual address has well observed, the first geographical society. Among the geographers there were De Gama, who reached India by doubling the southern cape of Africa; Columbus, who, conceiving the idea that the same thing could be done in another way, sailed to the westward and conducted his ships to a new world; and Magellan, who first plowed with vessel's keel a track around the world. And now it was that Spain and Portugal became monarchs of the ocean. The Pope gave to the one all of America, and to the other all of Africa, and these two nations held firm possession of the South Sea. "It is strange," said the King of France, "that the Lord should have forgotten us all in His will"—and forthwith France, England and Holland set about trying to reach East the rich countries of India and Cathay, by the north. I will not detain you with any prolonged account of the various expeditions in that direction. It is enough for me to say that an enterprise beginning soon after the discovery of America was continued through more than two centuries and a half with the sledging-men, indeed, until they had reached a higher latitude than had ever before been reached by any ship. This will forever make the expedition famous. Over the same track which occupied me sixty days with dog sledges, Capt. Hall sailed in three days, unobstructed by ice. His was a most fortunate season. The reports say that he was in latitude 82° 16′ north, about twenty or twenty-five miles perhaps nearer the North Pole in open water than I attained with dog-teams over the ice. In that same quarter, in the month of May, 1861, I saw open water extending as far as the eye could reach to the northward. It was the same water which Kane saw a month later, in the season of 1854, from the opposite side of Kennedy Channel. Now we are all curious to know why the Polaris did not go on. She was there at the most open part of the season, the 30th of August, and we have not yet received any full details regarding the condition of ice and water which then and there prevailed, and which made their further progress north impossible. Of the untimely death of Capt. Hall we have been only too well assured. We cannot now interrogate personally that bold-hearted man. He did not live to bring us his own record. Many of his papers appeared to have been lost. The object which he had so resolutely at heart, was not accomplished.

At the conclusion of his address Dr. Hays exhibited several photographic views of Arctic scenery.

Capt. Buddington, Capt. Tyson, and Mr. Bryan, the astronomer of the expedition, delivered a few words sustaining the remarks of Dr. Hays.

Mr. Carson Brevoort then proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, A precedent has been established by the English, German, and other Governments by which it is recognized as an act of justice that the survivors of Polar expeditions and other dangerous exploring enterprises should receive extra pay for their services; and,

*Whereas*, The officers and crew of the Polaris expedition have suffered more than any other explorers of modern times, while affording vast contributions to geographical knowledge,

*Resolved*, That the American Geographical Society is convinced that the survivors of the Polaris are entitled to a generous compensation in addition to the regular rates allowed them by the Government, in lieu of the perils and hardships they underwent during the extraordinary cruise of that vessel within the Arctic circle; and that this society use all proper influence with the Government to accomplish that object.

The meeting then adjourned.

### PERMANENT LOCATION OF METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist Episcopal preachers of Newark held a meeting yesterday, at which was discussed the advisability of doing away with the present rule confining the terms of ministers at any particular church to three years, and of having the appointments made annually, as at present, but with no limitation as to the time a minister may remain in charge of one congregation. Rev. Mr. Quattlander advocated the proposed change, and said that under the present system they were unable to build up strong churches to compete with other denominations. Among the disadvantages of the rule now in vogue the speaker mentioned the wear and tear incident to the frequent changes, and the necessity of selling his furniture, to which he was forced the moment of his removal to another charge. The question of influence on the part of the minister. Rev. Dr. Peck argued that frequent changes are healthy and beneficial to the Church, principally for the reason that the great men of the Church thereby extend their influence over a wide field, instead of confining it to one place. No other system than the present, he claimed, would have raised Methodism to its present exalted station. It is change and action that constitute the life of American society.

Rev. Mr. Adams held the same views as the previous speaker. Under the present system, none of the ministers had been compelled to stand in the market-place waiting to be hired. The restlessness and desire for a change which frequently manifested itself in congregations of other denominations did not prevail to any great extent in the Methodist Church, because it was known that, by a law of the Church, a change would take place in a year or two. He maintained that if the limitation was removed, strife would ensue among the brethren. Several other clergymen addressed the meeting—some in favor of the proposed change and others against it. No definite action was taken in the matter.

### LABOR MOVEMENTS.

PROPOSED NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING COMPANY—THE CAP AND UMBRELLA MAKERS—A NEW ORGANIZATION.

Last night a meeting of the working classes was called in Masonic Hall by J. W. Hill, a member of the Working Men's Lyceum, for the purpose of devising ways and means to employ, feed, clothe, and shelter the laboring classes. There were about thirty persons present, including half a dozen women. The most remarkable feature of the meeting was the absence of the members of any trade organization. Mr. Hill addressed the meeting at great length, stating the grievances under which the laboring classes suffered, and that all the efforts made by the trades-unions had been ineffectual in relieving its members or producing work for the laborers of the City. The present state of affairs in the City was most deplorable, and thousands were starving, and yet certain parties were plunging the workers into a worse state by serving them with cheap soup gratuitously. Instead of this, they should be supplied with work and not served with charity. The only way to bring relief was to start co-operative building associations and use the idle laborers and members of the building trades. He called the meeting with that object, and hoped those present would take stock in the movement; and if they did so he guaranteed that the capitalists would also invest, and men would be put to work at once. In twenty days he would have $100,000. The lost labor now amounted to the work of 30,000 men per day, and it was proposed to only pay them half wages, the other half to be put to their account in shares of stock. By this means suitable houses would be put up and working men would have property in dwellings to live in. He had offered to him plenty of land on which to erect such edifices, also lumber and building material if labor could be had. Owing to this he had prepared the following statement, to which he had already got signatures and subscriptions:

Believing that the mechanical industries, especially of the building trades, can be both promoted by the co-operative principle, and that a more permanent and equitable result would accrue both to labor and capital by the organization of one or more building companies in which the laborer and capitalist should mutually participate, the undersigned hereby subscribe and agree to pay the sums affixed to our names as capital stock in a building association, to be known as the National Co-operative Building Company, said company to be organized as soon as $100,000 shall have been subscribed to this list; five per cent. to be paid at the time of organization. Subscriptions to be paid in money, materials, and labor; also, a fee of one per cent. will be charged, payable at the time of subscription, to pay expense of canvassing and advertising.

(Signed) J. W. R. HILL, No. 205 Broadway.

The speaker then appealed to those present to sign the document and subscribe, but it was not responded to. Mr. Davis believed that working men would require a guarantee or security before embarking in such a scheme. Mr. Beeny believed that several meetings would have to be held to agitate the movement. They could do this in the different judicial districts, and have the courts for that use.

After some further addresses the meeting adjourned, without taking any definite action.

The Cap-makers' Union held a meeting at No. 56 Orchard street yesterday afternoon. Subscriptions to the amount of $500 were received. A new schedule has been prepared by the Union offering a slight reduction in the prices, at the suggestion of a firm who had signed the agreement in common with other leading houses, not to accept the price list previously prepared by the strikers, under penalty of a fine of $5,000. It is thought that the new schedule will be accepted by all the cap manufacturers, as the Union is so well organized that it includes all the expert hands in the City. Both parties are now willing to compromise matters, as the season for manufacturing is well-advanced. There are two seasons for the pursuit of this business, the Spring season, comprising the months of February and March, and the fall season, comprising August, September, and October. In these five months the employes must earn sufficient means to support themselves for the remainder of the year, as few of them possess a knowledge of any other trade. There are three branches to the trade, the operators, the finishers, and the blockers. All are obliged to work twelve or fourteen hours per day, including Sundays. The operators earn as high as $40 per week, from which they pay $4 per month rent for a sewing-machine, and $8 per month for a double-needle machine to be used on the finer class of goods. An assistant is required, for whose services $12 per week is paid, the thread—which they are required to furnish—costs about $9 per month. The finishers and blockers earn from $10 to $15 per week. The only leading establishments at present in operation are S. Wolf & Co., who employ about fifty hands, and H. Rothstein, who employs a similar number. These firms accepted the schedule of prices originally offered by the Cap-makers Union.

A meeting of the Female Umbrella and Parasol Makers' Union was held last night at Room No. 94 Cooper Union, for the purpose of reorganizing and forming a secret organization. The attendance of members was large. Nelson W. Young was appointed president. It was stated that the difficulties which existed between the members of the union, and the employers had been amicably arranged. In future the society will take a benevolent form, and in case of sickness each member will receive $5 per week, and in case of death $50 for burial purposes.

The Association of United Workers of America is the name of a new association of working men which has been recently started in this city for the purpose of accomplishing the "emancipation of labor" and the "abolition of class rule." Branches of the association have been already started in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Mississippi. No persons who have been known as "professional" politicians or who gain a living by American politics, will be admitted into the society. Every section must be composed of at least three-fourths wage laborers, and no one can be accepted as a member against whom five votes are recorded. Before being accepted as a member, every candidate must take the following pledge:

I ——, do hereby most solemnly pledge myself to support, maintain, and propagate the principles of the Association of United Workers of America, set forward in the preamble to the general rules, to conform with all its regulations, and to fulfill my duties as a member to the utmost of my power. For the furtherance of the principles of the Association of United Workers, I most solemnly disavow all alliance with existing American political parties, or with any other American political party which may be hereafter established and which will not aim at the emancipation of labor.

Any member introducing peculiar religious or other views, foreign to the objects of the society, will be expelled. The Central Committee is composed of working men, who pledge themselves to take no office unless elected to it by the vote of the people. Leading members of the association state that the movement will be so well organized before twelve months that they will be able to return quite a number of working men to the Legislative assemblies of the country. By this means it is hoped to conquer political power for the working classes. The wards are now being actively organized. The majority of its present members are Irishmen.

### THE BROOKLYN ONE HUNDRED.

The Committee of One Hundred met last evening in the Director's room of the Academy of Music, Franklin Woodruff in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, several members of the committee sent in their resignations. A letter was read from Senator Coe, dated Jan. 10, asking for some suggestions about the charter amendments. The letter was ordered to be placed on file. The charter amendments were then taken up and discussed at length. After much debate, it was determined to amend the charter so that the Departments of Fire and Buildings, the Board of City Works, and the Department of Parks, shall be each under the control of a single head. The Board of Health is to be under the control of three Commissioners, two of whom shall be physicians, and the Mayor and President of the Board of Police are to be ex officio members. These amendments were ordered to be printed and sent to Albany, after which the meeting adjourned.

### ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Wm. Miller, an escaped convict, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Titus, of the Seventh Precinct. Miller, it appears, was convicted of burglary in the first degree on the 28th of September, 1870, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. He remained in prison until October 19, 1873, when he escaped with the notorious "Jim" Brady and a number of other convicts. He was taken to Sing Sing yesterday afternoon to serve out his unexpired time. When arrested he was accompanied by his wife, and it is said that since his escape from prison he has been working hard and living honestly.

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Robert Paul, of No. 137 Union avenue, Brooklyn, during an altercation with Mauhen Duer, Godfrey Mitchell, and John Eberhardt, at an early hour, yesterday, was severely beaten about the head with a bottle. Duer, Mitchell, and Eberhardt were arrested....David Fairbanks, aged fifty-seven, of No. 429 Henry street, fell in Whitehall street, yesterday, and broke his left leg....Manuel Martin, of No. 62 East Ninth street was thrown out of his wagon at Pier No. 40 North River, yesterday, and fractured his thigh.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

Chief Justice Waite left this City for Washington by the 3 o'clock train yesterday afternoon.

The New-York Turnverein gave its annual masked ball at its hall in East Fourth Street, last night.

A ball for the benefit of French emigrants from Elsass and Lorraine will be given at Irving Hall this evening.

The Association of German Cooks and the German Pastry Cooks Society, gave a masquerade at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night.

The proceeds of an annual representation for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, at the Academy of Music recently, amounted to $1,503 40.

The New-York Saengerrunde, one of the leading German vocal organizations, gave an annual masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

The thirty-third annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, will be held in Steinway Hall this evening, 17th inst.

The Board of Governors of the Produce Exchange will meet to-day and discuss several amendments to the by-laws, among which is one to increase the initiation fee for members from $500 to $1,000.

The Methodist preachers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning. The topic discussed was "What special feature should our preachers assume in view of the need of the times?"

The French Benevolent Society, during the past month, distributed the sum of $442 50, in cash, for the relief of the French poor in this City. In addition, 1,602 pounds of bread and ten tons of coal were distributed.

The festivities observed by the Celestials of this City on the first day of their new year were terminated somewhat abruptly yesterday. It is stated that the presence of reporters had something to do with the curtailment of the ceremonies.

The Woman's Social Education Society will hold its regular weekly meeting this (Tuesday) afternoon, at Plimpton Hall, corner Stuyvesant and Ninth streets, at 3 o'clock. Miss Conant will read a paper on "Kindergarten." Ladies are invited to attend.

Washington's Birthday will be celebrated on Monday next, 23d inst., by the Boulevard Club, at the club-house, one Hundred and Third street and Hudson River. The American flag will be raised, and a national salute fired at sunrise, noon, and sunset.

The annual report of the Bond Street Homeopathic Dispensary, just issued, shows that during the past year 38,830 patients were treated at the dispensary free of charge, and 98,602 prescriptions were furnished. A branch office of the dispensary is located on Tompkins square.

Mr. William A. Havemeyer gave an amateur magical entertainment for the benefit of the poor of Harlem, to be distributed through the Pastoral Aid Society of Holy Trinity Church, at Harlem Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, last evening.

Despite the order of Superintendent Shafer for the removal of obstructions from the sidewalks along Chatham street and the Bowery, fruit and candy stands still encumber the pathways, and furniture and carpets are piled at each side of the thoroughfares in front of the stores, No. 125 Bowery, and Nos. 135, 167, and 155 Chatham street.

The February meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Association was held last evening in Rev. Dr. Crosby's church, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. An address on the "Teacher's Talents" was delivered by Rev. George A. Peltz, and Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., made an address on the lesson for Sunday the 22d inst.: "The Exodus," from Exodus, chapter xlii., v. 17–22.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Twenty-second Regiment Music Committee, held on Friday evening last, a resolution was passed to give a series of concerts at the armory, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the poor of the City. Mr. Gilmore will give his undivided attention to the matter. The armory will be appropriately decorated for the occasion, and no pains spared to insure the success of the undertaking. The first of the series will probably be given next week.

Mr. W. W. Adams, Superintendent of Buildings, left for Philadelphia last evening to examine into the case of the brewery which recently fell there, and cost so many lives. The building was new, and it is supposed the accident was caused by overloading the upper stories. There are several large buildings in this City that were erected on a poor plan, and if the Department of Buildings desire to learn all information possible in regard to their safety. Mr. Adams will return on Friday.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee on Rapid Transit was held yesterday at No. 2 Astor House. Mr. Ballard occupied the chair. Among those present were Jordan L. Mott, H. F. Averell, Ex-Judge Welsh, and J. Lloyd Haight. A committee was appointed to nominate a Chairman, Vice President, and speakers for the mass-meeting which is to be held on the 23d inst. at Cooper Institute. The to be used on the finer class of goods. An assistant is required, for whose services $12 per week is paid, the thread—which they are required to furnish—costs about $9 per month. The finishers and blockers earn from $10 to $15 per week. The only leading establishments at present in operation are S. Wolf & Co., who employ about fifty hands, and H. Rothstein, who employs a similar number. These firms accepted the schedule of prices originally offered by the Cap-makers Union.

The committee on Education of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects some weeks ago instituted a series of competitions among the junior members of the chapter, with a view to rendering their connection with the institute more interesting and profitable. The junior members are either students of architecture or young men employed as draughtsmen in the offices of the practicing members. The first competition has lately taken place, and the plans presented are creditable in a high degree to their authors. The prizes were awarded, the first to Mr. Wm. B. Gray and the second to Mr. Theodore Mead, Jr.

An auction sale of boxes for the dramatic entertainment, which is to be given at the Academy of Music next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the poor of the Ninth Ward, was held last evening at the rooms of the Abingdon Club, No. 20 Abingdon place, under the superintendence of the Committee of Arrangements. Many of the prominent citizens of the ward were present, and the bidding was lively. The first nine choices brought $510, and were as follows: D. D. Brinckerhoff, $100; Wm. Gray, $80; Andrew Fletcher, $70; Gustavus Isaacs, $55; Samuel A. Lewis, $60; Jeremiah Pangborn, $40; Jos. R. Floyd, $50; John R. Voorhis, $30, and W. F. Carroll, $25.

### BROOKLYN.

A number of soup-kitchens are in operation in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn vies with New-York in the matter of dirty streets.

The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum give their annual reception on the 23d inst.

The Common Council has appropriated $200 for the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Charles Weldon was committed for trial by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of picking the pocket of F. C. Barker, No. 327 Greene avenue, of a gold watch worth $150.

Rev. E. J. Haynes, of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, urged the ladies of his congregation on Sunday to follow the example of their Western sisters in their crusade against the rum-sellers.

The Board of Education authorized the erection of school-houses in Greenpoint a year ago, but the buildings have not yet been commenced, and 1,000 children are, it is said, roaming the streets for lack of schools.

A man, who gave the name of George Miller, was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for twenty-nine days by Justice Eames on a charge of attempting to bite off a finger from the right hand of Officer Johnson, of the Sixth Precinct.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health submitted their report yesterday on the sanitary condition of the Raymond Street Jail. The report states that in spite of the bad construction of the building great success has been attained in securing good sanitary conditions.

The third trial of the Spenser divorce case was commenced yesterday, in the City Court, before Judge Reynolds. A remarkable fact in connection with the present trial, so far as it has gone, is that most of the witnesses remember a good many things they could not remember at the former trials, and forget, when questioned about it, what they testified to at the former hearing.

In the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judge Nelson, the Nassau National Bank commenced suit against T. W. Robbins to recover the amount of a note made May 1, 1873, to Ethelbert S. Mills, and payable four months after date. The defense claimed that